

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair. Cooler

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 82 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1906

NUMBER 51



PROGRESSIVENESS IN GOOD CLOTHES BUILDING

CONSIDERED FROM THE CUSTOMER'S STANDPOINT

Take the man who now pays \$20 for a suit, though his limit used to be \$15. He looks better in the newer garments, and he knows it. Show him a suit for \$20 five years ago and he would laugh at the WORKMANSHIP. Neither the fit nor the tailoring would satisfy him today. Verily we are all progressing.

We are sole agents for the celebrated
KIRSCHBAUM HAND MADE CLOTHING

Scott-Hoard Co

EDITORS DIVIDE OFFICES AND DEPART HOMEWARD

Shawnee, May 20.—The Amalgamated Press Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory adjourned Saturday after a very busy session, to meet next year at South McAlester. They passed resolutions urgently requesting congress to take immediate cognizance of the needs of the two territories. They also passed a resolution warmly thanking Shawnee citizens for the hospitality extended the association.

Otis Weaver called the association to order for its second and final day's session and Roy Stafford presided at the afternoon session.

A "peace agreement" was reached in the morning by which Oklahoma received the president, third vice president and financial secretary, Indian Territory getting the next meeting, the national committee and the other officers.

Practically the only contest was on the presidency, which Omer K. Benedict of Hobart, won from Charles F. Barrett by a decisive vote. The other officers are:

First vice president, George Evans, Chickasha; second vice president, F. S. Amos, Vinita; third vice president, Miss Maude O. Thomas, Beaver; financial secretary, H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; recording secretary, G. A. Crockett, Caddo; treasurer, Lewis H. Paullin, Durant; national committee, Clarence B. Douglas, Muskogee. Executive committee: Paul B. Smith, Atoka; A. L. Kates, Claremore; W. I. Drummond, Enid; R. A. Neff, Lawton; C. F. Barrett, Shawnee.

The Oklahoma Democratic Press Association met in the afternoon

and by unanimous vote united with the Indian Territory Democratic Press Association as the Oklahoma State Democratic Press Association. Officers elected were:

Leslie Niblack, Guthrie, president; H. M. Butler, Pryor Creek, secretary; O. R. Nation, Geary, treasurer.

No More Sunday Base Ball.

In response to the earnest request of Ada's citizens, I wish to announce that there will be played no more Sunday ball games on my property, the Ada park.

Lee Daggs.

The carnival company arrived today and has put their shows on the vacant lot across the street from the Harris Hotel. Mayor Wood refused them the privilege of the streets and they were compelled to place their shows in the best location possible under the circumstances. As part of the proceeds were to go to the fire department and band boys they should have been allowed the use of one or two streets.

G. W. Houser, Gaston Dismukes, G. B. Dismukes and John Dale became engaged in a fight and all were arrested. The first two plead guilty and were fined \$8.00 each for their exhibition of temper. The other two will be tried tomorrow.

Dr. Castleberry, of Konawa, spent the day here yesterday. He brought his little nephew, Chisholm Barnett, home and took his niece, Grace Hardin, home with him.

J. E. Bills, one of our most prominent citizens, has been laid up for several days from the effects of a snake bite. While his foot is swollen to twice its size he is recovering.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92.

FILIBUSTER BY DEMOCRATS IS HELPING STATEHOOD

Washington, May 21.—The best assurance that both houses will have an opportunity to vote on the question of statehood was given today to a member of congress who sought some information as to the designation of court towns as made in the Indian appropriation bill. This gentleman was especially eager that Duncan be made a court town, as was provided in that measure. He asked one of the conferees to look after it, and was told that the conference committee had decided to eliminate all of those questions from the Indian appropriation bill and have the matter disposed of in the statehood bill. This was not satisfactory to Duncan's champion, and in demurring he suggested the possibility that there would be no statehood bill at this session. Thereupon the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill who, it ought to be said, is also a member of the conference committee on the statehood bill, assured him that a report on the statehood bill had been definitely promised. He added that the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill would not have consented to strike out all provision for

a court town unless they had received positive assurance that a report on the statehood bill would be made.

The purpose to give the two houses a chance to vote on the statehood question is due, in large measure, undoubtedly, to the filibuster begun in the house by Mr. Williams. In the beginning this filibuster was the mildest kind, but gradually the screws have been tightened, and of late it has become exceedingly bothersome to the republicans. The filibuster will be made as obnoxious as possible to the republicans until they give the house a chance to vote on the statehood bill.

S. S. Pionie.

The committees of the C. P. Southern Pres. and Christian Sunday schools met this a. m. and decided to have the picnic Thursday, May 24, weather permitting. Wagons will meet the children at the Christian church on Broadway at 8 o'clock. All who will, please furnish your own conveyance. Place to go to be announced later. Do not forget your basket of supplies.

When the bell rings for the second time it means all are ready to start in five minutes. *51 3t

OKLAHOMA ATHLETES WON INTER-COLLEGIATE MEET

Oklahoma City, May 20.—Oklahoma University won the Southwestern Intercollegiate Track and Field meet here yesterday with a score of 53½ points. Texas was second with 31; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, third, 31½; Missouri School of Mines, 10.

On a very heavy track six records were broken in the events. Rain fell nearly all the morning and prevented a large attendance, though the schools represented responded fairly well. The meet was entirely successful from every standpoint.

Six records were broken as follows:

Half mile run lowered one second; one mile run lowered 45 seconds; 120-yard hurdle lowered 25 of a second; running high jump raised one inch; pole vault raised

¼ of an inch; relay lowered 2 seconds.

Prior-Campbell.

A very pretty wedding took place Sunday afternoon at half past five o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kerr when her sister, Anna Campbell, became the bride of J. S. Prior. The contracting parties stood under a beautiful floral arch while the solemn words were spoken that made them one. The parlor and dining room were lavishly and artistically decorated with roses and honeysuckle and presented a beautiful appearance.

After the ceremony ice cream, cake and strawberries were served.

The bride is a daughter of J. A. Campbell, living near Ada. and the groom is the son of a prosperous farmer living near here also. The News extends congratulations.

Subscribe for The News.

THAT PATENTS ARE BEING ISSUED IS A FALSE REPORT

Muskogee, May 21.—Information was sent out of this city some time ago to the effect that patents were being issued by the Dawes Commission to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. This is denied by Acting Commissioner Beall. Mr. Beall states that it will be perhaps six weeks before patents will be ready for delivery. It will require fully that length of time to record them. No patents will be delivered to freedmen. In the Choctaw and the Chickasaw Nations patents will not be delivered except those which are a year old and where the land has been appraised at \$1.010 or over. There are 30,000 of these patents to be delivered in these nations.

In the Cherokee Nation there

are 15,000. In the Creek Nation nearly all have been delivered. Mr. Beall also stated that there would be no patents issued to intermarried whites in the Cherokee Nation.

Beautiful Cluster of Plums.

Rev. Y. Coleman of North Ada exhibited in the News office Monday a wonderful cluster of green plums. The single twig, two feet in length, bore seventy-five plums of the Japanese variety. When ripe they are the size of a hen egg and very luscious. The tree, which grows in Bro. Coleman's yard, will look like a monster cluster of grapes when the fruit ripens.

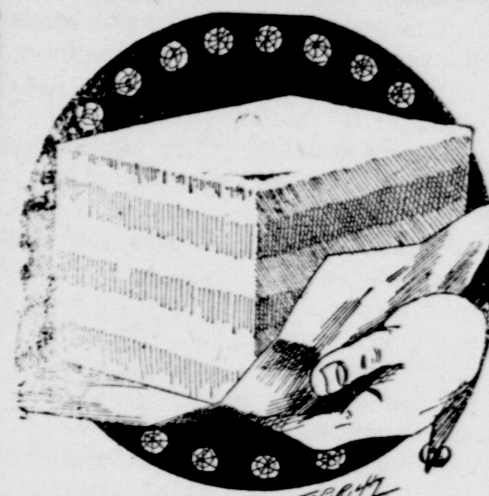
FOR RENT:—Good four room house, well, barn, stormhouse, etc. A. K. Thornton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co.

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$6.00 and \$6.50, reduced to.....\$4 95
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes. the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reducee to.....\$4 20
All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for.....4 00
Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

Doctors are Chosen

For their skill and ability in curing diseases. You should also select your Druggist for their ability and accuracy in preparing your Doctor's Prescriptions from the Purest Drugs, in order that you get the best results from the medicine. Nothing should be too good for the sick. We carry a full line of Pure Drugs and Fine Chemicals, and would be glad to have you bring us your Prescriptions.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.
(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

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Continues in the Real Estate Business.

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors : : : : :

Weaver Building, : : 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS-MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN PACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Greta Green for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Orian W. Fifer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put asunder those whom God hath joined together, but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorces were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately.

The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single.

It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumber's apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this munificent sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence; they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed-of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

HIDEOUS AFRICAN SHOW.

The Ocuys or Giant Dance, Which Is Performed by Natives on Stilts.

If you look on the map of Africa just below the equator you will see the country where the merry black Aponos live. They are an honest, light-headed set of savages who for several months of the year do nothing but dance, sing and drink palm wine. When the season is over they settle down to their ordinary pursuits. They have many dances which would seem very strange to an American, but the weirdest dance of all is performed upon stilts and is called ocuya or giant dance.

The ocuya is an object made of wickerwork with an enormous head of wood. There is no word hideous enough to describe the ugliness of this ocuya. It has outstretched wooden arms and monkey skins form the hair and beard while a long skirt of grass cloth hides the stilt-walker who places this grotesque monster over himself. The arms are kept outstretched, and thus costumed the dance proceeds, sometimes hundreds of the Aponos taking part in it at once. American children, even those advanced enough to have forgotten all about the hobgoblins of their youth, would be terrorstruck at meeting a single one of these ocuyas. The children of the Aponos don't mind them a bit. They laugh and clap their hands at the antics of the giant dancers with as much merriment as you laugh at the wit of some Punch and Judy show.

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, Twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

His commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.

Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the bureau office recently 478 of the 760 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barks, six brigs and 245 schooners among the sailing vessels. In this time there were 2,844 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,355 were British and 521 German.

WILL FORCE HENS TO LAY.

Scientist Has Plan to Make Them Produce Eggs Willy-Nilly—Conducts Experiments.

Berkeley, Cal.—Within a short time hens will lay eggs according to programme, whether they want to or not, instead of refusing to work for so long a season every year that the price of eggs mounts up to famine rates, if the plans of Prof. Jaffa, nutrition expert at the state university, don't go astray. Prof. Jaffa conducted numerous experiments. He has announced that his researches have justified his belief that he would be able to control the moulting period of hens, which normally begins in the middle of the summer and continues into September, October or November.

A RECIPE FOR DIAMONDS.

If Anyone Wants to Make a Few, Here Is the Way to Go About It.

Would you like to know how to manufacture diamonds—real diamonds? The process is somewhat difficult, requiring time, patience and some outlay of money, but then consider the possible results! The diamond, we know, says the New York Herald, is simply carbon in a transparent crystalline form. It comes of humble parentage and is brother to the lump of coal.

Unlike easily crystallizable bodies, carbon is insoluble in all ordinary solvents, but molten metals will combine with it. Let the diamond maker choose iron for a solvent for charcoal, melting it in an electric furnace, allowing it to take up as much carbon as it can—in other words, saturate itself with carbon. The crucible containing the white hot metal should then be plunged into a bath of molten lead. The result will be that globules of iron will rise to the surface of the lead and are quickly cooled on the outer surface. Inside the hard crust the iron remains for some time in a molten condition, and, as iron expands in solidifying, the contents of these little globules receive a pressure unattainable by any other means. When the lead becomes solidified some bullets of iron will be found bound up in the mass. Dissolve with some powerful acid first the lead and then the iron, and a residue of carbonaceous matter will be found to contain tiny crystals—real diamonds. Any chemist with a well equipped laboratory can make diamonds in this way, but the largest of them will not be more than a fiftieth of an inch in diameter.

Birth of a New Russia.

However completely the czar's government may enforce its authority in rebellious cities and districts, there is a new Russia to be reckoned with. The old order has passed away. The proof is found in the free speech of the Russian press. The bare fact that a St. Petersburg daily has dared to predict that if the revolts are crushed now they will break out again in January or February stronger than ever proves a tremendous change. The only line of movement is forward. Free speech must lead to freedom in all things, to the degree that the country may be able to assimilate and make good use of liberty.—Cleveland Leader.

The American Chameleon.

The American chameleon, a small lizard (Anolis carolinensis), inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow of pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet, and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament. The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth vertical surfaces.—St. Nicholas.

QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

Twofold Chemical Change That Student Said Lot's Wife Had Undergone.

"Well, boys," said the professor of chemistry to his class at the Columbia college laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshe, "first she turned to rubber; then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

All Used Up.

"I would like," he said, "to do something to cement our friendship."

"I'm afraid," she replied, "that you never can. You're so stuck on yourself that I don't see where any more cement is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not to Be Repeated.

"Yes," an old Indian fighter was saying, "the Sioux done something to me that they could never do again."

"What was that?"

"They scalped me."—N. Y. Times.

BLUE RIBBON FOR BRAINS.

English Wise Men Will Enter an Interuniversity Thinking Match.

British thinkers, rebelling against the custom of awarding great prizes to college athletes and neglecting the thinkers, have proposed and are urging throughout the kingdom a "blue ribbon for brains," an interuniversity contest between the thinkers and students, for an award of merit.

The neglect of brains and the constant lauding of brawn in the press of Britain, as well as in university circles, has called forth the protest and the demand for recognition and reward of the brainy men of the great schools.

Just what form the thinking match for the championship is to assume is not stated. Those who are urging the contest plead that nine men from each of the great universities meet in the contests. Whether it will consist of looking wise, or in oratory, in written examinations in certain subjects, they do not state. The contest may take the form of the standing long think, or the running high think, or the two-minute handicap think, or the long distance think.

At any rate, the proposition is to make the event of the blue ribbon thinking match of all England and to show the thinkers that they are esteemed as high at least as are the athletes. Who will be the first champion thinker of Great Britain is a question of vital interest.

WAS NOT HALF THROUGH.

Darky Pursued by Ghost Was Going to Make Better Time.

Two men in a southern town, getting into an argument made a wager that one of them could not hire a darky to stay all night in a well known haunted house, which no one would occupy.

Hunting up a strapping negro the man offered him \$5 to stay in the house during the night, keeping awake all of the time.

The negro entered the place in the evening and kept walking back and forth to keep from going to sleep. Promptly on the stroke of midnight the ghost appeared. Unlike most ghosts, this one was pleasant and affable and, seeing the man, said:

"Ah, good evening; it seems there will be two of us here to-night."

With bulging eyes and drooping jaw the other managed to stammer: "Y-y-yas sah, b-b-but dey won't be long."

And suiting the action to the words he went out of the house and down the road as hard as he could run, with the ghost in close pursuit. When completely out of breath, the darky sat down by the roadside to rest, and the ghost, coming up, blandly remarked: "That was a very pleasant run we had just now."

And the darky replied: "Yas, sah—but it ain't—nuffin—to de one—we're—going ter hab."

Envious.

Mrs. Dryun.—They say that Mrs. Smiley has driven her husband to drink.

Dryun.—Just my miserable luck! "Why, what do you mean, my dear?" "I had almost made up my mind to propose to her when I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

'Twill Break His Heart.

Bronco Bill.—De sheriff hez posted a reward uv 50 cents fer Roarin' Rube, dead or alive.

Grizzly Pete.—Dat'll be poor Rube's finish. When he hears de size uv de reward he'll kill himself—fer shame.—Judge.

American Exports to Orient.

There was a remarkable increase last year in American exports to China and Japan. In ten months the exports to China have been \$50,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in the previous year, and to Japan the total for the same time has jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$46,500,000. Our Pacific ferriage to those countries is direct and Europe cannot hope to compete with it in distance and cheapness.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 564 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 563 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.



HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS
The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists or we will mail it securely wrapped on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

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OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between

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Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

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that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

WHY WAS IT?

When some of the fire companies represented by Otis B. Weaver, fire insurance agent, lost approximately \$5,000,000 each in the great San Francisco conflagration, they were not compelled to quit business?

ANSWER: Because one of them is the LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN

THE WORLD, possessing assets of nearly \$70,000,000, and because it held a special conflagration reserve fund of \$7,000,000. Because another one of them, with its allied interests does the leading fire insurance business in the United States, which affected for the year 1905, alone, a several times larger income than its probable loss in the great conflagration.

All companies represented by the Weaver agency are giants in capital and assets. They will continue their liberal policy in rates and adjustments.

The business of the property owners of Ada and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

OTIS B. WEAVER, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

A POWERFUL

Kidney... Medicine

Cures Quickly and Permanently

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine PRICKLY ASH BITTERS with the large figure 3 in red on the front label

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PRICE \$1.00 BOTTLE

LOCAL NEWS

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

Attorney McKeel's baby is better.

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. tf 85

Dr. and Mrs. McDaniels, of Bebee, were here Saturday.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. tf 85

J. M. Welburn, brother of Mrs. Tom Hope, is visiting her this week.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office.

Mrs. Tom Hope will entertain the XX Century Club tomorrow afternoon at half past three.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf

Frank Jones, cashier of the Ada National Bank, was at Pauls Valley today on business.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. tf 279

Mrs. W. C. Rollow is at Quitman, Ark., where she will be the guest of friends for two weeks.

All street hats for sale at cost while they last. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4t47 w52t

Mrs. Nash's father returned to his home in Texas today after a pleasant visit with her.

Furnished south room for rent, close in. Mrs. R. F. King, West Twelfth street. 51-tf

Mrs. S. E. Chapman and sister, Miss Alice Harris, spent Sunday at Sulphur, returning Monday morning.

F. O. Harriss, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, is at Oklahoma City attending the Bankers' Association.

Mrs. R. O. Lawrence, who has been ill for the past three weeks, was operated on today successfully it is thought.

Miss Tunie Douglas, who is here from Texas visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thompson, was taken suddenly ill Sunday night but is better today.

W. A. Alexander and wife left this afternoon for Nocona, Texas, to attend the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of one of his relatives.

Peter Schuttler wagon will give you satisfaction, Reed & Harrison. 12t w

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada, I. T.: Birmingham, Ala., April 30 to May 8th, \$22.70.

Decatur, Ill., May 14th to 17th, \$21.85.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14th to 17th, \$14.50.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 17, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard, Agent

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man.

Row, row, row your boat gently down the air is the way one must do with the new aerial rowboat. It has a gas bag roughly cigar-shaped, whose equator is much nearer the front of the bag than usual, and a light frame work supports the occupant. It is raised and lowered, propelled forward and backward by the use of a pair of wing-like oars. By the use of weights the bag can be made to raise just an additional weight half a pound less than that of the occupant. Then gravity is overcome by the use of the oars. Anyone who understands how to row can operate the aerial rowboat, but so far no experienced aeronaut has tried the machine, although several hundred people have rowed up and down the park in Los Angeles, Cal., where the boat is being tested. The bag is 37 feet long and 15 feet wide at the equator. To raise the car and an occupant weighing 150 pounds 2,500 cubic feet of gas is sufficient. A speed of from four to six miles an hour has been attained by good oarsmen.

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"It has been my observation," he writes, "that the average commercial traveler on his first trip to Scotland makes a bad start. It is within bounds to say that six out of every ten American sales agents who have come to this country have not sold enough goods in three months to cover the amount of their expenses for that period. The principal cause for their failure is the false assumption that quality of goods and fairness of prices and of general terms are sure to bring success. After a time—in some instances a long time—they discover that the foremost requirement is the exercise of prudent caution in taking the initial step toward getting in touch with business concerns.

"In large as well as small Scottish firms and joint stock companies the management, as a rule, is in the hands of one person. As to companies (including co-operative and all other societies engaged in business) division of authority is even less frequently seen here than in the United States. Each has a single head, and subordinates have nothing to do with the affairs of the company except to obey the instructions of their chief.

"Take the case of a department store. The so-called head of a department is merely the principal salesman in that branch of the business. He does not purchase for the firm or company, nor is he authorized to act or speak for the firm or company in matters outside of his duty as principal salesman. These facts are supposed by the heads of concerns to be universally known in trade circles, and if a commercial traveler calls on the head of a department or invites him by letter to see goods in a hotel sample room, instead of going directly to the general manager, upon his subsequent introduction to the latter he finds himself handicapped by his mistake—a mistake which he may regard as trivial, but which may create a prejudice against him that will be hard to overcome.

"In the Scottish business world customs, which are unwritten laws, differ from those of America, and of some other countries, and it is highly important that a sales agent take care to learn the difference. If he does not he might better stay at home. Experienced traveling salesmen, American, German, French and Russian, give close attention to the personal element in business. A few instances have come under my notice. A German commercial traveler in the hardware trade when he first visited Edinburgh devoted several days to work of gaining an accurate knowledge of the men having charge of the concerns on the list which he brought with him. A Russian sales agent in the fur trade once informed me that he spent almost as much time in acquainting himself with the personnel of firms in the cities and towns of Scotland as in afterward placing his goods before the authorized buyers for the various houses.

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A Billiard Tournament.

The Smoke House is going to have a billiard tournament. All who wish to enter please come Monday night, May 21, when players will be arranged. We are going to give a \$15 prize to the winner. The poor players will have just as good a chance as the poor ones. Every player is invited. All who wish to look on will be welcome. 2t 50

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If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

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LAWYERS

Necessities and Luxuries.

One of our correspondents—fortunate man—finds himself able to corroborate the elaborate computations by which the commercial agencies prove that "the cost of living" has steadily decreased in recent years, and that it is now much less than it used to be. There is, we think, something more than a general impression, at least among people of small or moderate means, that these computations are vitiated by a mysterious inaccuracy, and that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary expenses of running a modest household have in the last decade increased nearly if not quite 75 per cent. Our correspondent supplies the explanation. Things really are cheaper, he says, but everybody has been transferring items from the category of luxuries to that of necessities, and that is why the salary or the income no longer seems to go as far as it did ten years ago. There may be something in this theory; indeed, there probably is. It will be extremely hard, however, to convince everybody that it accounts for everything. One cannot but regret that it is impracticable to figure out these averages from retail prices—that is, from the prices that everybody pays. It is a sad fact that a slight reduction in wholesale prices makes no difference in retail prices, while an advance of the same size makes a difference of from five to ten or 20 times as large. Perhaps here is the key to the mystery—the advances have all counted, while a good many of the decreases have never reached the consumer. Anyhow, it is of little use to advise a return to the simplicity of our fathers. It cannot be done. The fathers were as simple as they had to be, and no more, and they were comforted merely because they had not learned what comfort is. Their luxuries really are our necessities, and there is no help for it.

Tampering with English.

New importance has been given by two announcements to the old question of reforming English spelling. One is that the department of school superintendents of the National Education association has submitted a trial list of ten "reformed" words. The other is that Mr. Carnegie has offered money for the support of a simplified spelling board, on which many distinguished and cultivated men have consented to serve. It is not time yet, believes the Youth's Companion, to say how much can be done to make the spelling of some English words more nearly phonetic, or to estimate the value of arguments for and against changes in orthography. One thing may be said, however, that no language will present greater difficulties to those who would change old habits than the English language, for it is the tongue of two great nations, neither of which has intellectual authority over the other. Even now England and America disagree on the spelling of "humor" and similar words.

The National Spirit.

Respect for the flag has long been a favorite topic with us, says Youth's Companion. Respect for the national songs is equally important. Even on frivolous occasions, when the "Star-Spangled Banner" or "America" is played, it is proper to stand. A witness says that at the close of a dance in a navy yard, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the commandant saw two people who remained seated, and he asked sharply: "Is there anything the matter?" In a theater, when the piece was played in the midst of other incidental music, the audience rose. No southern audience or assembly ever remains passive when it hears "Dixie." People in all states of the union should be at least respectful enough to stand while a national song is played or sung.

It is related that Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing at West Point, stood in the sunshine under an elm. "The spring is rather backward, sir," said a cadet. "Oh, no," said Col. Larned. "The daffodils, the crocuses and violets are backward, sir," the cadet insisted, respectfully. "Nevertheless," said Col. Larned, "there is no doubt that spring is really here at last." "Why, sir, do you think so?" the cadet asked. "Because all the comic artists," said Col. Larned, "have now begun to put vegetation in their backgrounds."

Curtis Hancock has offered a bill in the Texas legislature prohibiting civilians from being addressed as "colonel" or "major" or by other military title and providing also that lawyers not holding judicial positions shall not be called "judge." It has been suggested to Mr. Hancock that his proposed reform goes but halfway and that there should be a provision prohibiting "professor" and "honorable" in the cases of barbers and constables.

A New York school teacher has offered a prize to her pupils for the best game, adapted or invented, to be played on the streets in place of "buttons," "craps" and other gambling games.

Rev. Dr. Faber says there is no such thing as tainted money. That's what a whole lot of other people believe.

Wealth is full of perils, it is said. But, we Americans, are we not over-courageous?

No Permanently Rich.

It is quite unnecessary in this country, says Dr. Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard, in World's Work, to feel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people. To transmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dispersed. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or, if, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them, they cease to accumulate, and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on his children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rarest exception the very rich men of to-day are not the sons of the very rich men of 30 years ago, but are new men. It will be the same 30 years hence. The wise rich father will try to put his sons into those beneficent professions and occupations which have strong intellectual and moral interest, and in which pecuniary independence is a distinct advantage. Such are the public service, in elective or appointive offices, the ministry, scientific research, social service, and the management of charities and of serviceable endowed institutions. Inherited wealth enables young men to devote themselves early to these fine employments, which are not pecuniarily remunerative, but yet possess the highest sort of interest and offer all the rewards of beneficent influence among men.

Health of School Children.

Proper attention to the health of children is an excellent civic investment. A great part of the diseases which develop as chronic in after life could be obviated by closer medical supervision of children's health. Especially defects in hearing, eyesight or teeth can be checked in early life, while in later years they become too confirmed to yield to treatment. The investigation of the board of education have shown that a majority of the school children have either defective eyesight or a tendency to bad vision. It is now proposed to examine the school children's teeth also. This experiment has been tried in Germany, where attention to the teeth has improved the eyesight and the hearing by improving the digestion of the children treated. It is as necessary for a child to have sound senses and good bodily health as mental development. In the majority of the occupations at which the present school children of the present will in future years earn their livelihood, sound health and a good physique will be of more value than education frills.

There are signs, says a Washington report, that Alice Longworth is bringing up her husband properly. In fact, the idea is afloat in Washington that he is fairly well tamed already. He has gone shopping with his wife more than once. "To be sure," says an official in one of the departments, "he went shopping with her before she was his wife, but that doesn't count. It's the shopping he has done since then that makes or breaks the record. The antenuptial shopping was expected. The postnuptial—well, until it is done the taming has not been accomplished. The Washington rule for judging whether the husband has been tamed is to invite him to go shopping in one of the department stores before lunch. If he does, he has been broken to double harness."

Miss Lillian M. Thomas, a surgeon on the New York fire department, is an immense favorite with the firemen. Whenever a spectacular fire paints red the midnight sky there is a girl, clad in rubber coat, cap and boots, eating smoke with the sturdiest firemen. She manages to keep in the background so far as newspaper notoriety is concerned, persistently refusing to talk with reporters. Dr. Thomas looks like a girl of 16. Of course she is several years older than that, but though the firemen are as brave as can be found none of them has had the courage to ask her age.

The few irreverent New Yorkers who refuse to recognize claims of blue blood made by or on behalf of fellow citizens are enjoying a broad grin at the expense of the 400. In the latest issue of the "Blue Book," which is supposed to contain the names of aristocrats, appear those of a negro janitor and his wife. "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chappelle, No. 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street." How this awful mistake occurred is not known.

The department of agriculture has succeeded in developing a lettuce that is all head and weighs a pound and a half. In two years they hope to have the lettuce so developed that they can produce heads weighing four pounds that will be all white and tender. "Great!" said John Allen, of Mississippi, when he heard of it. "They ought to send a few of those heads to congress."

No one will be surprised to learn that a prominent lawyer asserts that women are to blame for 80 per cent. of the divorces. Men have always talked that way, clear back to the time of Adam.

Maybe the London doctor who says night air is good for a man has used up all the other stay-out-late excuses.

It is said that in Australia there is a regular traffic in lending engagement rings. Getting onto our ways.

Judicial Repression.

Just why, in a country in which the vast majority of judges are elected by popular vote, there should be expressed in law such a superstitious terror lest a judge should give any expression of his own personality is puzzling in the extreme. In many states, writes George W. Alger, in Atlantic, and particularly in those in which a firm and vigorous administration of justice is of urgent importance, the judge who presides at a criminal trial is not permitted by law to be a judge in any real or vital sense. He must not comment on the evidence, he must not review the facts and set them in coherent order before the jury, he must not sift the testimony and separate the material from the immaterial, he must, above all things, refrain from expressing in any wise a personal opinion on anything from the start of the trial to its close. He must deal out abstract rules of law, and leave the jury to their own devices with such blind guidance in endeavoring to apply that law to the facts. If he sees them swayed by misleading eloquence, he must not set them in the path of reason for justice's sake. He is a pilot who must not touch the wheel. The vigorous, commanding figure of the English judge is by law excluded from the great majority of our criminal courts. The summary of facts in the charge which, for example, Justice Bingham gave a few years ago to an English jury in the sensational case of Whittaker Wright, the great swindling promoter, would have meant an inevitable reversal and new trial for "error" in any lynch law state in this country.

Defects of Criminal Law.

There are two reasons why criminal law reform is a pressing problem to-day. One is the repression by that reform of lynch law. The other is not less important. We need that reform says an Atlantic writer, because the social condition of our day imperatively demands a substantial increase in the scope and power of criminal law, a system strong enough to meet the new and increasing requirements of our civilization for corrective and repressive criminal law. A system too complicated to deal out certain justice to common offenders, ignorant and brutal, poor in purse and influence, can never adequately deal with our new class of big business criminals, with the men who get rich by fraud, the corporation inflaters and wreckers, the faithless trustees and grafting directors, the exploiters of municipalities, the magnates who give bribes and the bosses who take them, the trust operators who sin against honesty in business, who break the law against monopolies, who give and take forbidden rebates. How can predatory wealth, powerful, influential, often entrenched in office, be punished by a system which creaks, groans, and often breaks down, in bringing a border ruffian to justice?

Occasionally some foreign publications assert that there is such an unworthy thing as an "American language." Our slang phrases and our dialect stories worry them no little. So far as dialect is concerned, remarks, a wise contemporary, we have no advantage over our British brethren. They have novels written in a jargon which no one not initiated into the mysteries can understand. It is not denied that the United States have contributed many "Americanisms" to the language of John Bull. We are a resourceful people, much given to invention, and if we want a word that is not in the dictionary we do not hesitate to coin one. This may be in very bad taste, but we have a great country and are entitled to make occasional innovations.

Theoretically the promotion of universal peace through the medium of international agreements offers an ideal solution of differences arising between nations. The practical results have not been such as to arouse any vast degree of enthusiasm, however. At The Hague convention England's objection to the Transvaal being given a voice in the deliberations was sustained. The provisions relating to arbitration proved distasteful to several of the powers represented and it was only on the broader proposals that the signatures of those present were obtained.

Decently dressed always and cheerful in manner, John S. Robinson, of San Francisco, veteran of the Mexican war and formerly a millionaire, allowed none of his friends to know for two years that he was living on his pension of \$12 a month and had no other resources. But finally he had to give up the struggle and now he is dying in St. Luke's hospital, surrounded, too late, with every possible comfort.

A Pennsylvania man found a Kansas girl's name on an egg, made a scramble for her and is now in the matrimonial yolk. Eggactly; he says it's a shell game, and nothing to crow over.

The Kansas man who discovered that half a teaspoonful of crude oil taken morning and night would cure a cold neglected to tell when to light the oil, before or after taking.

The Ostler Fallacy.

Dr. Osler's fatal philosophy regarding the comparative uselessness of men after 40 years of age has been followed by a fearful wave of discouragement and depression among those who have reached middle life or later without gaining a competence or achieving anything like material success. The extent of the harm which Dr. Osler has done—innocently, I believe—can hardly be estimated, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine. His words have come like a death sentence into thousands of homes! They have taken away hope and left despair in thousands of aching hearts. "What is the use of trying," these unfortunates say, "when one of the greatest authorities in the world has pronounced the verdict against us?" Gov. Allen, of Ohio, in commenting upon the edict of some of the railroad companies and other corporations that men over 35 should not be employed, said, "It is not how long a man has lived that counts, it is what's left in him." This is the secret of the whole thing. It depends altogether on how much is left in a man as to whether he is old or young, whether his fires have burned out or are still alive. What the employer wants is vitality, resourcefulness, alertness, freshness and openness of mind. It does not matter so much about the years. It is rather a question of energy, of reserve power. It is foolish to fix an age at which men become comparatively useless. Some men are young at 70, others are old at 35. One of the worst delusions that ever crept into a middle-aged man's mind is the conviction that he has done his best work, that he is growing old and must soon give place to younger men. Do not be discouraged or allow yourself to be influenced by Dr. Osler's "fixed ideas," for he is himself, at 56, a direct contradiction of his own theory.

Carnivorous Diet.

Is meat going out of fashion? There has been a twofold conclusion in the results of the recent experiments made—that we eat too much meat, and that, generally speaking, we take too much food. The experimenters, led by Prof. Chittenden, of Yale university, for several months, and in some instances for more than a year, reduced their meat diet by one-half, and yet maintained as good or better health than before. The muscular power of the athletes was increased and mental activity undiminished. A banana and a cup of coffee was one bill of fare for breakfast. Strictly scientific experiments carried on in America, Germany and France have unanimously resulted in the conclusion that health and strength can be maintained with a much less proportion of nitrogenous food than meat eating peoples deem necessary. The distinct teaching of science is that, except the extremely poor, most people eat about twice as much as is needful, and that the superfluous amount is not merely waste but becomes the fruitful cause of disease and suffering. The rice eating Japanese and Chinese practically confirm the scientific doctrine.

Another Gait.

University of Chicago students have found plenty of opportunity for jest among themselves since Prof. Maria Sanford, of the University of Minnesota, declared in a lecture that college youths are developing the mud-turtle walk. She said a few things also about the old kangaroo walk among woman students of the day, but the mud-turtle comparison is what has made the talk on the Midway campus. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, who oversees the work of the men students in the gymnasium from day to day, admitted that the theory that a chap who walked with his head down and a pronounced curve in his back resembled a turtle, more or less, was correct in some cases. "There are a great many college students who are neither loafers nor smokers and yet walk in the so-styled 'mud-turtle fashion,' but I cannot make that observation general," said Dr. Raycroft. "Faulty carriage and awkward movements are the result of carelessness."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale addressed the recent divorce reform congress in Washington. He said the apologies put forward by some opponents of change reminded him of the remark made by a gourmet bishop during Lent. The bishop was seated next to an irreverent young woman, who said on seeing the bishop attack a plate of rich turtle soup: "I thought your grace fasted during Lent." The bishop put down his spoon and allowed his face to become pensive. "Ah, I do fast in Lent," he said. "I subsist chiefly on fish." He swallowed a lump of meat worth about a dollar. "Turtle," he added, "is a kind of fish."

A pastor in the "dry" town of Waverly, Tenn., assisted the police to locate a "blind tiger" and was "surprised" to find that the illegal gin mill was in the church basement.

Health authorities insist that we should not go to bed with cold feet. Still, it is better to go to bed with cold feet than to stay in the game with them.

Millions don't make happiness, Mr. Carnegie; but neither does poverty. There's a happy mean somewhere.

The Own Home Idea.

Discussing the growth of the house-hold, in Ainslee's, Anne Rittenhouse says the home idea is not a city product, and that there is no imminent danger of the passing of the household. In fact, she declares the beginning of the end of universal flat life is in sight and that the trolley has brought it about. The trolley, rival of steam and abolisher of the timetable, is reaching out farther and farther in its explorations and making it possible to live out of the compact city and yet do business in it. The millionaires are going to help. They have yielded to the yearning for home life out of the cities, and they have inaugurated the building of country homes. They have made it fashionable to live in the country. And the automobile is going to do the rest. "To-day the man of affairs may have something faster than railway or trolley at his door, ready to pace the shortest path to his office in the quickest possible time. Now no spot is 'inaccessible,' if it be on land, no matter whether trolley or steam-car pass near or not. The motor-car is changing the suburban map. It is leading away from the five-room flat to the comfortable country house; from a temporary abiding-place to a permanent home. Go on any line of rapid transit and you will see thousands upon thousands of their homes; homes in the highest sense; permanent places with the newest improvements, made to enjoy life to its utmost; homes costing from \$5,000 to \$50,000. These are the fingerposts to the road up which the nation is traveling toward home life. These are the people who have incomes of \$5,000 a year and upward, who are building houses furnished with the newest heating apparatus, electric-light plants and other evidences of permanent occupancy. This shows that the epidemic of country home-building is something more than a whim of society, of multi-millionaires. In each place where there is a monster palace, surrounded by 75 to 150 acres, there are dozens of places less pretensions, with smaller acreage, but having in themselves all the necessities and requirements to round out and make complete the living of a family."

Comfort for Baldheads.

John S. Sargent, the noted portrait painter, said in Philadelphia on a recent visit that he disliked to paint an old man with a thick head of hair, and that he even disliked to see thick hair on an old man. He held that custom had caused thin hair or baldness to seem the normal and natural condition of an old man's head, and that in consequence thick, bushy hair on an old man seemed abnormal, and was suggestive of animality, of savagery, of a lower order. He said that an old man with thick hair growing well over his forehead invariably looked brutal and coarse. He had nothing like the look of gentle refinement that is found in the thin-haired or bald old man. Only in young men and boys is thick hair natural. In the old and the middle-aged thin hair and baldness is now the natural state, and no bald man, if he could see how odd he would look with a boy's thick thatch, would wish his lost hair back. Mr. Sargent's words are comforting to many men. There is not a baldhead living who would dispute them or who would wish them unsaid.

It must be a satisfaction these days to be counted the "only one" in a particular field. There is a young woman who enjoys the distinction of being the only woman trained nurse for dogs in this city. She is employed in a dog hospital, where pampered pets are treated, and she is wonderfully successful with her patients. She doesn't treat all alike, but seems to possess an intuitive knowledge of the canine temperament. Often she has as many as 100 dogs to care for, and she carries out the doctors' orders precisely as a trained nurse in an ordinary hospital does.

Some visitors from Mississippi were discussing public men of that state with Senator Money. The name of a man came up who somehow succeeds in spite of the popular estimate of his unworthiness. "Senator," said one of the visitors, "don't you think that Jim is the biggest liar in the state of Mississippi?" After deliberating for a minute the senator replied: "I should like to assent to that proposition, but I am committed to John."

If you are puzzling your brains to think where you are going to get the necessary supply of coal next winter, it may encourage you to know that the doctors say that great mental activity is conducive to long life.

A London doctor declares that the night air is beneficial to those who breathe. This is an excuse for staying out late at night that will be well to remember.

Kent, O., has an undelivered letter addressed to Stefan Bresczanskypereczakmantzansky. Spelling reform? Well, yes!

Not less than \$150,000,000 worth of water is said to be wasted in New York every year. In Wall street, very likely.

Spelling Reform.

Now that an opportunity has been offered to writers of appropriating some of Mr. Carnegie's superfluous wealth on condition that they will adopt phonetic orthography, we may expect a revival of the so-called spelling reform. For it is only a revival which has been projected in America, and which has gained adherents on both sides of the ocean. The movement was initiated at least 60 years ago by the late Sir Isaac Pitman, who was much more than the inventor of a new system of shorthand writing. He seriously proposed to himself to revolutionize first the spelling of the English language, and gradually that of all living, or, at any rate, all European languages, by spelling the words exactly as they were pronounced, and succeeded so far as to induce a number of men and women to adopt the system which he had devised upon all occasions. His disciples formed the Phonetic Correspondence society, of whom very few of the original members survive. One of the oldest is, or lately was, in possession of a letter from Pitman dated in 1847, in which, with an enthusiasm which would hardly be credited, the reformer urged him to join the crusade of which he was the leader. Pitman claimed, as his followers are claiming now, the educational reformer, asserting that the time spent in teaching children to spell could be immensely reduced. The enthusiasm of these orthographic innovators found vent in the publication of a newspaper. But all was vain. The idea never caught on, and we shall be surprised if the belated spelling reformers of the twentieth century obtain more than a temporary success.

Intellect in Sex.

The common impression that the average man is superior to the average woman intellectually at least in originality, inventiveness, reasoning power and the like is beyond doubt due to the common habit of judging each sex by its most superior representatives. This seems fair enough, and would be fair enough, says a writer in the Bookman, but for the difference between the sexes in variability, that is, the range of spreading down from and up the average, in intellectual traits at least the male sex is the more variable group; the very highest and very lowest marks in a mixed college class will commonly be given to men; the variability found among boys in the numerous mental tests which have been given by psychological investigators is from five to ten per cent. greater than that found among girls. Of the thousand most eminent intellects of history 97 per cent. are men, the variability which causes the monopoly of genius causing also the existence of twice as many male as female idiots!

By a unanimous vote the judges of the annual public-speaking contest held at Columbia university, New York, have awarded the first prize to Pka Isaka Seme, an African prince. This is the first time in the history of the Curtis medal competition that a negro student has contested. Seme's subject was "The Regeneration of Africa" and his oration was delivered with a convincing earnestness that won the audience. Seme is a senior at Columbia and expects to get the degree of bachelor of arts at the close of the college year, when his people will send him to study law at Oxford. When he completes his course he will return to Zululand, where it is said a government appointment awaits him.

We are spending at a fearful rate, and much of the expenditure has, for the nonce, no offset except paper profits. The land is full of nouveaux riches who, as the slang goes, think they have "money to burn" and their womenfolks are bettering the instruction. The cost of building and living has thus been raised to a level on which it cannot rest for very long. As the old adage hath it: "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil." From the present outlook the record will be broken by the jockeys who are now in the saddle. After awhile the season of repose, repentance and economy will come.

The experts at the dead letter office in Washington received a letter a few days ago which had apparently mystified every postmaster who had undertaken to decipher its address. The superscription on the envelope read: "Mr. George Robinson." Then there followed a picture of four dice, underneath which was a picture of what looked like a houseboat, a can of tomatoes and a hand saw. In an instant an expert in the dead letter office wrote out the complete address. It was: "Mr. George Robinson, Fordyce, Arkansas."

For the driver of an automobile to run away after running down a pedestrian ought to be regarded by the courts as a virtual confession of guilt—if they catch him, of course.

Now a man has been arrested for having too much money in his possession. A lot of us have nothing to fear from the police on that score.

A government expert estimates that the expenditure for advertising in 1905 was \$125,000,000.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair. Cooler

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 82 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1906

NUMBER 51



PROGRESSIVENESS IN GOOD CLOTHES BUILDING

CONSIDERED FROM THE CUSTOMER'S STANDPOINT

Take the man who now pays \$20 for a suit, though his limit used to be \$15. He looks better in the newer garments, and he knows it. Show him a suit for \$20 five years ago and he would laugh at the WORKMANSHIP. Neither the fit nor the tailoring would satisfy him today. Verily we are all progressing.

We are sole agents for the celebrated KIRSCHBAUM HAND MADE CLOTHING

Scott-Hoard Co

EDITORS DIVIDE OFFICES AND DEPART HOMEWARD

Shawnee, May 20.—The Amalgamated Press Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory adjourned Saturday after a very busy session, to meet next year at South McAlester. They passed resolutions urgently requesting congress to take immediate cognizance of the needs of the two territories. They also passed a resolution warmly thanking Shawnee citizens for the hospitality extended to the association.

Otis Weaver called the association to order for its second and final day's session and Roy Stafford presided at the afternoon session.

A "peace agreement" was reached in the morning by which Oklahoma received the president, third vice president and financial secretary, Indian Territory getting the next meeting, the national committee and the other officers.

Practically the only contest was on the presidency, which Omer K. Benedict of Hobart, won from Charles F. Barrett by a decisive vote. The other officers are:

First vice president, George Evans, Chickasha; second vice president, F. S. Amos, Vinita; third vice president, Miss Maude O. Thomas, Beaver; financial secretary, H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; recording secretary, G. A. Crosssett, Caddo; treasurer, Lewis H. Paulin, Durant; national committeeman, Clarence B. Douglas, Muskogee. Executive committee: Paul B. Smith, Atoka; A. L. Kates, Claremore; W. I. Drummond, Enid; R. A. Neff, Lawton; C. F. Barrett, Shawnee.

The Oklahoma Democratic Press Association met in the afternoon

and by unanimous vote united with the Indian Territory Democratic Press Association as the Oklahoma State Democratic Press Association. Officers elected were:

Leslie Niblack, Guthrie, president; H. M. Butler, Pryor Creek, secretary; O. R. Nation, Geary, treasurer.

No More Sunday Base Ball.

In response to the earnest request of Ada's citizens, I wish to announce that there will be played no more Sunday ball games on my property, the Ada park. Lee Daggs.

The carnival company arrived today and has put their shows on the vacant lot across the street from the Harris Hotel. Mayor Wood refused them the privilege of the streets and they were compelled to place their shows in the best location possible under the circumstances. As part of the proceeds were to go to the fire department and band boys they should have been allowed the use of one or two streets.

G. W. Houser, Gaston Dismukes, G. B. Dismukes and John Dale became engaged in a fight and all were arrested. The first two plead guilty and were fined \$8.00 each for their exhibition of temper. The other two will be tried tomorrow.

Dr. Castleberry, of Konawa, spent the day here yesterday. He brought his little nephew, Chisholm Barnett, home and took his niece, Grace Hardin, home with him.

J. E. Bills, one of our most prominent citizens, has been laid up for several days from the effects of a snake bite. While his foot is swollen to twice its size he is recovering.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone 92. tf 812

FILIBUSTER BY DEMOCRATS IS HELPING STATEHOOD

Washington, May 21.—The best assurance that both houses will have an opportunity to vote on the question of statehood was given today to a member of congress who sought some information as to the designation of court towns as made in the Indian appropriation bill. This gentleman was especially eager that Duncan be made a court town, as was provided in that measure. He asked one of the conferees to look after it, and was told that the conference committee had decided to eliminate all of those questions from the Indian appropriation bill and have the matter disposed of in the statehood bill. This was not satisfactory to Duncan's champion, and in demurring he suggested the possibility that there would be no statehood bill at this session. Thereupon the conferee on the Indian appropriation bill who, it ought to be said, is also a member of the conference committee on the statehood bill, assured him that a report on the statehood bill had been definitely promised. He added that the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill would not have consented to strike out all provision for

a court town unless they had received positive assurance that a report on the statehood bill would be made.

The purpose to give the two houses a chance to vote on the statehood question is due, in large measure, undoubtedly, to the filibuster begun in the house by Mr. Williams. In the beginning this filibuster was the mildest kind, but gradually the screws have been tightened, and of late it has become exceedingly bothersome to the republicans. The filibuster will be made as obnoxious as possible to the republicans until they give the house a chance to vote on the statehood bill.

S. S. Plonie.

The committees of the C. P. Southern Pres. and Christian Sunday schools met this a. m. and decided to have the picnic Thursday, May 24, weather permitting. Wagons will meet the children at the Christian church on Broadway at 8 o'clock. All who will, please furnish your own conveyance. Place to go to be announced later. Do not forget your basket of supplies.

When the bell rings for the second time it means all are ready to start in five minutes. *51 3t

OKLAHOMA ATHLETES WON INTER-COLLEGIATE MEET

Oklahoma City, May 20.—Oklahoma University won the Southwestern Intercollegiate Track and Field meet here yesterday with a score of 534 points. Texas was second with 31; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, third, 31; Missouri School of Mines, 10.

On a very heavy track six records were broken in the events. Rain fell nearly all the morning and prevented a large attendance, though the schools represented responded fairly well. The meet was entirely successful from every standpoint.

Six records were broken as follows:

Half mile run lowered one second; one mile run lowered 45 seconds; 120-yard hurdle lowered 2 5 of a second; running high jump raised one inch; pole vault raised

4 of an inch; relay lowered 2 seconds.

Prior-Campbell.

A very pretty wedding took place Sunday afternoon at half past five o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kerr when her sister, Anna Campbell, became the bride of J. S. Prior. The contracting parties stood under a beautiful floral arch while the solemn words were spoken that made them one. The parlor and dining room were lavishly and artistically decorated with roses and honeysuckle and presented a beautiful appearance. After the ceremony ice cream, cake and strawberries were served.

The bride is a daughter of J. A. Campbell, living near Ada. And the groom is the son of a prosperous farmer living near here also. The News extends congratulations.

Subscribe for The News.

THAT PATENTS ARE BEING ISSUED IS A FALSE REPORT

Muskogee, May 21.—Information was sent out of this city some time ago to the effect that patents were being issued by the Dawes Commission to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. This is denied by Acting Commissioner Beall. Mr. Beall states that it will be perhaps six weeks before patents will be ready for delivery. It will require fully that length of time to record them. No patents will be delivered to freedmen. In the Choctaw and the Chickasaw Nations patents will not be delivered except those which are a year old and where the land has been appraised at \$1,010 or over. There are 30,000 of these patents to be delivered in these nations. In the Cherokee Nation there

are 15,000. In the Creek Nation nearly all have been delivered. Mr. Beall also stated that there would be no patents issued to intermarried whites in the Cherokee Nation.

Beautiful Cluster of Plums.

Rev. Y. Coleman of North Ada exhibited in the News office Monday a wonderful cluster of green plums. The single twig, two feet in length, bore seventy-five plums of the Japanese variety. When ripe they are the size of a hen egg and very luscious. The tree, which grows in Bro. Coleman's yard, will look like a monster cluster of grapes when the fruit ripens.

FOR RENT.—Good four room house, well barn, storehouse, etc. A. K. Thornton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40-tf

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

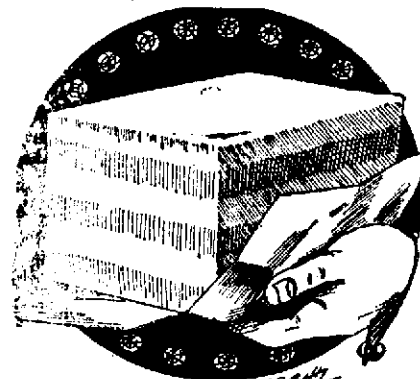
In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$8.00 and \$6.50, reduced to \$4 95

Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes, the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduced to \$4 20

All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.

Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for 4 00 Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Doctors are Chosen

For their skill and ability in curing diseases. You should also select your Druggist for their ability and accuracy in preparing your Doctor's Prescriptions from the Purest Drugs, in order that you get the best results from the medicine. Nothing should be too good for the sick. We carry a full line of Pure Drugs and Fine Chemicals, and would be glad to have you bring us your Prescriptions.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist. (Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business.

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central bank allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500. Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN PACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Green City for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Oran W. Fifer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put asunder those whom God hath joined together, but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorces were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately.

The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single.

It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumber's apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this munificent sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence; they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed-of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

HIDEOUS AFRICAN SHOW.

The Ocuysa or Giant Dance, Which Is Performed by Natives on Stilts.

If you look on the map of Africa just below the equator you will see the country where the merry black Apocnos live. They are an honest, light-headed set of savages who for several months of the year do nothing but dance, sing and drink palm wine. When the season is over they settle down to their ordinary pursuits. They have many dances which would seem very strange to an American, but the weirdest dance of all is performed upon stilts and is called ocuysa or giant dance.

The ocuysa is an object made of wickerwork with an enormous head of wood. There is no word hideous enough to describe the ugliness of this ocuysa. It has outstretched wooden arms and monkey skins form the hair and beard while a long skirt of grass cloth hides the stilt-walker who places this grotesque monster over himself. The arms are kept outstretched, and thus costumed the dance proceeds, sometimes hundreds of the Apocnos taking part in it at once. American children, even those advanced enough to have forgotten all about the hobgoblins of their youth, would be terrorstruck at meeting a single one of these ocuysas. The children of the Apocnos don't mind them a bit. They laugh and clap their hands at the antics of the giant dancers with as much merriment as you laugh at the wit of some Punch and Judy show.

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, Twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

His commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.

Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the barge office recently 478 of the 760 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barks, six brigs and 244 schooners among the sailing vessels. In this time there were 2,344 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,365 were British and 521 German.

WILL FORCE HENS TO LAY.

Scientist Has Plan to Make Them Produce Eggs Willy-Nilly—Conducts Experiments.

Berkeley, Cal.—Within a short time hens will lay eggs according to programme, whether they want to or not, instead of refusing to work for so long a season every year that the price of eggs mounts up to famine rates, if the plans of Prof. Jaffa, nutrition expert at the state university, don't go astray. Prof. Jaffa conducted numerous experiments. He has announced that his researches have justified his belief that he would be able to control the molting period of hens, which normally begins in the middle of the summer and continues into September, October or November.

A RECIPE FOR DIAMONDS.

If Anyone Wants to Make a Few, Here Is the Way to Go About It.

Would you like to know how to manufacture diamonds—real diamonds? The process is somewhat difficult, requiring time, patience and some outlay of money, but, then, consider the possible results! The diamond, we know, says the New York Herald, is simply carbon in a transparent crystalline form. It comes of humble parentage and is brother to the lump of coal.

Unlike easily crystallizable bodies, carbon is insoluble in all ordinary solvents, but molten metals will combine with it. Let the diamond maker choose iron for a solvent for charcoal, melting it in an electric furnace, allowing it to take up as much carbon as it can—in other words, saturate itself with carbon. The crucible containing the white hot metal should then be plunged into a bath of molten lead. The result will be that globules of iron will rise to the surface of the lead and are quickly cooled on the outer surface. Inside the hard crust the iron remains for some time in a molten condition, and, as iron expands in solidifying, the contents of these little globules receive a pressure unattainable by any other means. When the lead becomes solidified some bullets of iron will be found bound up in the mass. Dissolve with some powerful acid first the lead and then the iron, and a residue of carbonaceous matter will be found to contain tiny crystals—real diamonds. Any chemist with a well equipped laboratory can make diamonds in this way, but the largest of them will not be more than a fiftieth of an inch in diameter.

Birth of a New Russia.

However completely the czar's government may enforce its authority in rebellious cities and districts, there is a new Russia to be reckoned with. The old order has passed away. The proof is found in the free speech of the Russian press. The bare fact that a St. Petersburg daily has dared to predict that if the revolts are crushed now they will break out again in January or February stronger than ever proves a tremendous change. The only line of movement is forward. Free speech must lead to freedom in all things, to the degree that the country may be able to assimilate and make good use of liberty.—Cleveland Leader.

The American Chameleon.

The American chameleon, a small lizard (Anolis carolinensis), inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow of pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament. The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth vertical surfaces.—St. Nicholas.

QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

Twofold Chemical Change That Student Said Lot's Wife Had Undergone.

"Well, boys," said the professor of chemistry to his class at the Columbia college laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshman, "first she turned to rubber, then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

All Used Up.

"I would like," he said, "to do something to cement our friendship."

"I'm afraid," she replied, "that you never can. You're so stuck on yourself that I don't see where any more cement is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not to Be Repeated.

"Yes," an old Indian fighter was saying, "the Sioux done something to me that they could never do again."

"What was that?"

"They scalped me!"—N. Y. Times.

BLUE RIBBON FOR BRAINS.

English Wise Men Will Enter an Interuniversity Thinking Match.

British thinkers, rebelling against the custom of awarding great prizes to college athletes and neglecting the thinkers, have proposed and are urging throughout the kingdom a "blue ribbon for brains," an interuniversity contest between the thinkers and students, for an award of merit.

The neglect of brains and the constant lauding of brawn in the press of Britain, as well as in university circles, has called forth the protest and the demand for recognition and reward of the brainy men of the great schools.

Just what form the thinking match for the championship is to assume is not stated. Those who are urging the contest plead that nine men from each of the great universities meet in the contests. Whether it will consist of looking wise, or in oratory, in written examinations in certain subjects, they do not state. The contest may take the form of the standing long jump, or the running high jump, or the two-minute handicap think, or the long distance think.

At any rate, the proposition is to make the event of the blue ribbon thinking match of all England and to show the thinkers that they are esteemed as high at least as are the athletes. Who will be the first champion thinker of Great Britain is a question of vital interest.

WAS NOT HALF THROUGH

Darkey Pursued by Ghost Was Going to Make Better Time.

Two men in a southern town, getting into an argument made a wager that one of them could not hire a darkey to stay all night in a well known haunted house, which no one would occupy.

Hunting up a strapping negro the man offered him \$5 to stay in the house during the night, keeping awake all of the time.

The negro entered the place in the evening and kept walking back and forth to keep from going to sleep. Promptly on the stroke of midnight the ghost appeared. Unlike most ghosts, this one was pleasant and affable and, seeing the man, said:

"Ah, good evening; it seems there will be two of us here to-night."

With bulging eyes and drooping jaw the other managed to stammer: "Y-y-yas sah, b-b-but dey won't be long."

And sulking the action to the words he went out of the house and down the road as hard as he could run, with the ghost in close pursuit. When completely out of breath, the darkey sat down by the roadside to rest, and the ghost, coming up, blandly remarked: "That was a very pleasant run we had just now."

And the darkey replied: "Yas, sah—but it ain't nuffin—to de one—we're—going ter hab."

Envious.

Mrs. Dryun—They say that Mrs. Smiley has driven her husband to drink. Dryun—Just my miserable luck! "Why, what do you mean, my dear?" "I had almost made up my mind to propose to her when I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

'Twill Break His Heart.

Bronco Bill—De sheriff hez posted a reward uv 50 cents fer Roarin' Rube, dead or alive.

Grizzly Pete—Dat'll be poor Rube's finish. When he hears de size uv de reward he'll kill himself—fer shame.—Judge.

American Exports to Orient.

There was a remarkable increase last year in American exports to China and Japan. In ten months the exports to China have been \$50,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in the previous year, and to Japan the total for the same time has jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$44,500,000. Our Pacific ferriage to those countries is direct and Europe cannot hope to compete with it in distance and cheapness.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS

No. 510 Meteor, 4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp., 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 544 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 543 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.



HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-REPAIRING PILLS
The great food and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 50 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

WHY WAS IT?

When some of the fire companies represented by Otis B. Weaver, fire insurance agent, lost approximately \$5,000,000 each in the great San Francisco conflagration, they were not compelled to quit business?

ANSWER: Because one of them is the LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD, possessing assets of nearly \$70,000,000, and because it held a special conflagration reserve fund of \$7,000,000. Because another one of them, with its allied interests does the leading fire insurance business in the United States, which affected for the year 1905, alone, a several times larger income than its probable loss in the great conflagration.

All companies represented by the Weaver agency are giants in capital and assets. They will continue their liberal policy in rates and adjustments.

The business of the property owners of Ada and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

OTIS B. WEAVER, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

A POWERFUL

Kidney... Medicine

Cures Quickly and Permanently

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine PRICKLY ASH BITTERS with the large figure 3 in red on the front label

SOLD EVERYWHERE PRICE \$1.00

LOCAL NEWS

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-1f

Attorney McKee's baby is better.

Untold suits made to order at Chitwood's.

Dr. and Mrs. McDaniels, of Bebee, were here Saturday.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor.

J. M. Welburn, brother of Mrs. Tom Hope, is visiting her this week.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office.

Mrs. Tom Hope will entertain the XX Century Club tomorrow afternoon at half past three.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 238-1f

Frank Jones, cashier of the Ada National Bank, was at Pauls Valley today on business.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

Mrs. W. C. Rollow is at Quitman, Ark., where she will be the guest of friends for two weeks.

All street hats for sale at cost while they last. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 447-1f

Mrs. Nash's father returned to his home in Texas today after a pleasant visit with her.

Furnished south room for rent, close in. Mrs. E. F. King, West Twelfth street. 51-1f

Mrs. S. E. Chapman and sister, Miss Alice Harris, spent Sunday at Sulphur, returning Monday morning.

F. O. Harriss, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, is at Oklahoma City attending the Bankers' Association.

Mrs. R. O. Lawrence, who has been ill for the past three weeks, was operated on today successfully. It is thought.

Miss Tunie Douglas, who is here from Texas visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Thompson, was taken suddenly ill Sunday night but is better today.

W. A. Alexander and wife left this afternoon for Nocona, Texas, to attend the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of one of his relatives.

Peter Schuttler wagon will give you satisfaction. Reed & Harrison. 121-1f

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

Birmingham, Ala., April 30 to May 8th, \$22.70.

Decatur, Ill., May 14th to 17th, \$21.85.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14th to 17th, \$14.50.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 17, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 18 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard, Agent

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man.

AMERICAN DRUMMERS

ARE AT FAULT WHEN THEY GO TO SCOTLAND.

Seem for Some Reason to Make a Bad Impression Among the Scottish People—Some Instances.

White States Consul Fleming, at Edinburgh, explains the reasons for the numerous failures of foreign commercial travelers to effect satisfactory trade results in Scotland. He thinks it is due to unwarranted carelessness in ignoring certain fundamental rules that obtain with Scottish merchants.

"It has been my observation," he writes, "that the average commercial traveler on his first trip to Scotland makes a bad start. It is within bounds to say that six out of every ten American sales agents who have come to this country have not sold enough goods in three months to cover the amount of their expenses for that period. The principal cause for their failure is the false assumption that quality of goods and fairness of prices and of general terms are sure to bring success. After a time—in some instances a long time—they discover that the foremost requirement is the exercise of prudent caution in taking the initial step toward getting in touch with business concerns.

"In large as well as small Scottish firms and joint stock companies the management, as a rule, is in the hands of one person. As to companies (including co-operative and all other societies engaged in business) division of authority is even less frequently seen here than in the United States. Each has a single head, and subordinates have nothing to do with the affairs of the company except to obey the instructions of their chief.

"Take the case of a department store. The so-called head of a department is merely the principal salesman in that branch of the business. He does not purchase for the firm or company, nor is he authorized to act or speak for the firm or company in matters outside of his duty as principal salesman. These facts are supposed by the heads of concerns to be universally known in trade circles, and if a commercial traveler calls on the head of a department or invites him by letter to see goods in a hotel sample room, instead of going directly to the general manager, upon his subsequent introduction to the latter he finds himself handicapped by his mistake—a mistake which he may regard as trivial, but which may create a prejudice against him that will be hard to overcome.

"In the Scottish business world customs, which are unwritten laws, differ from those of America, and of some other countries, and it is highly important that a sales agent take care to learn the difference. If he does not, he might better stay at home. Experienced traveling salesmen, American, German, French and Russian, give close attention to the personal element in business. A few instances have come under my notice. A German commercial traveler in the hardware trade when he first visited Edinburgh devoted several days to work of gaining an accurate knowledge of the men having charge of the concerns on the list which he brought with him. A Russian sales agent in the fur trade once informed me that he spent almost as much time in acquainting himself with the personnel of firms in the cities and towns of Scotland as in afterward placing his goods before the authorized buyers for the various houses.

"An American representative of a well-known machine manufacturing firm said that his capital mistake was in muddling his business from the start by not taking time to obtain full information as to the names, positions and characteristics of the managers of firms and corporations. Three or four months' experience gave him useful lessons, and after that he was remarkably successful.

"To call for the 'manager' of the company is a mistake. It is a mistake also to enter the business house of 'Jones Smith & Co.' and ask for 'Mr. Jones' or 'Mr. Smith.' They may have been dead for 50 years, and nobody of their name connected with the firm since."

To lay one's business before a subordinate is in most cases a grievous mistake. Mr. Fleming says that it is his observation that sales agents who do not conform tactfully to customs of their stay in Scotland expensive rather than profitable to their employers.

Boat Riding in Air.

Row, row, row your boat gently down the air is the way one must do with the new aerial rowboat. It has a gas bag roughly cigar-shaped, whose equator is much nearer the front of the bag than usual, and a light frame work supports the occupant. It is raised and lowered, propelled forward and backward by the use of a pair of wing-like oars. By the use of weights the bag can be made to raise just an additional weight half a pound less than that of the occupant. Then gravity is overcome by the use of the oars. Anyone who understands how to row can operate the aerial rowboat, but so far no experienced aeronaut has tried the machine, although several hundred people have rowed up and down the park in Los Angeles, Cal., where the boat is being tested. The bag is 37 feet long and 15 feet wide at the equator. To raise the car and an occupant weighing 150 pounds 2,500 cubic feet of gas is sufficient. A speed of from four to six miles an hour has been attained by good oarsmen.

WHERE LAWYER CAME IN.

Worked Up a Shock for the Passenger and Got Damages for It.

Uncle Billy Smith had got back home after a trip to see his sister, and sitting on the post office steps, relates the Baltimore American, he said to the men who were asking questions:

"Well, in the car with me was a lawyer. I'd been talkin' with him and feelin' sorry that he hadn't taken to some honest profession, when the cars run off the track. Nobody was hurt, but our trunks in the baggage car was all smashed up. Purty soon a man comes around, and ask us to make out the damages. I wrote down that I had lost two shirts, three pairs of socks, an old suit of clothes and a pair of shoes, and that my damages was ten dollars. The lawyer looks at the paper and said:

"But you hadn't added anything for the shock."

"What shock?"

"The shock to your feelin's. Put down \$200 for that."

"But have my feelin's been shocked?"

"Of course they have, and you must get pay for it."

"I put her down as he said, and two days later I got my damages in hard cash. I've all along thought a lawyer was next door to a pirate, and that he'd do most any mean thing, but I've had to change my mind. That feller jest worked up a shock for me and got me \$200 extra, and if my son Sam wants to go into the law business I shan't do any great objection."

SHE REFUSED TO OBEY.

Demise of Woman Who Had the Old Marriage Service Revised.

Mrs. Sarah J. Harper Starr of Bellevue, was buried the other day in the family mausoleum at Zellenople, Penn., and a most wonderful life was ended, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mrs. Starr's marriage in Cincinnati on May 22, 1849, is of historical importance in ecclesiastical circles. Miss Harper was 18 years old and had been studying in college with a view to missionary life in foreign lands. Dr. Starr, a young physician, was studying toward the same end and the couple decided to wed.

Miss Harper had ideas of her own on the question of the word "obey" in the ritual of the church, and decided that for her it should be eliminated. She found a friend in Rev. Maxwell Gladdis, assistant pastor of Morris chapel, Cincinnati, who promised to omit the word during the ceremony, and she was married, but friends were inconsiderate enough to say the marriage was invalid and at the next meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Cincinnati, the clergyman who had omitted the word was "churched."

Finally the question became general, and later, when decisive action was taken, the sentence "serve and obey" was ordered stricken out of the matrimonial ritual of the discipline of the Methodist church.

ENGLAND RAN LOTTERIES

Source of Public Revenue from Early Times Till the Year 1824.

Lotteries were common in ancient Rome, and during the middle ages lotteries were utilized by the Italian merchants for the disposal of their goods.

Some of the Italian states then adopted the lottery as a means of raising revenue, and the institution of state lotteries afterwards became very common and very popular throughout Europe.

The earliest English state lottery of which there is any record was in 1569, when 40,000 chances were sold at ten shillings each, the drawing taking place in the west door of St. Paul's cathedral. The prizes consisted of articles of plate, and the profits were employed for the repair of certain harbors.

Early in the reign of Queen Anne private lotteries were suppressed, "as public nuisances," but government lotteries were still maintained, and from 1709 to 1824 considerable sums were annually raised in lotteries authorized by act of parliament.

The average yearly profit to the government from 1793 to 1824 was over \$1,700,000. On the ground of injury to public morals, lotteries of all kinds were abolished in England in 1826.

Persian Custom

An interesting custom prevails among the nomad tribes of Persia. Before becoming eligible for marriage every girl has to prove her skill by weaving two very fine rugs or saddle-bags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. In 1804 a law was enacted by the Persian government by which the customs department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were used. A total cessation of exports resulted, and owing to the hardship inflicted by this decree the manufacturers obtained a certain period of grace in which to dispose of their stocks.

Not His First Love.

"I understand he married his first love."

"Say, how can a fellow marry himself?"—Judge.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D. D.S. Manager.

DOSS & GRANGER Pioneer Dental Office

ESTABLISHED 1901. OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK. PHONE 211.

WANTS

LOST:—Ladies' watch between the two railroad stations. Return to U. S. clerk's office and receive reward. 1f 45

A Billiard Tournament.

The Smoke House is going to have a billiard tournament. All who wish to enter please come Monday night, May 21, when players will be arranged. We are going to give a \$15 prize to the winner. The poor players will have just as good a chance as the poor ones. Every player is invited. All who wish to look on will be welcome. 2t 50

Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assume yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE, General Passenger & Ticket Agt. Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

If You Were "BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY"

You should take advantage of the

Extremely Low Rates

TO

Louisville, Ky.

For the Occasion of the

Home Coming of Kentuckians, June 13th to 17th

THE

FRISCO

Will operate Through Cars from many points.

Rate, one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets sold June 11-12 13, from all stations. Open to Everybody.

For rates, routes, maps and other information apply to your nearest Frisco Agent or

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

LOANS

On Dead Claims, Intermarried Surplus and where Restrictions Are Removed. Improved City Property or to build.

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

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HENRY M. FURMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

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Practice in all Courts Ada I. T.

CITY BARBER SHOP.

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

D. C. Farrington, T. P. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita, Kansas.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 39-1f

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office. 1f

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS

'Phone 125 Main St

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

USE Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Faintness, and not astriction or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 2 bottles \$2.00. Circular sent on request.

THE NICKEL STORE.

Look, Read and Investigate in order to make your Dimes and Dollars go the Utmost Limit.

Here is Best Granite Ware. Extra heavy double coated enamel, in the new Mottled Grey, and each and every piece is an exceptional bargain.

Milk pans, 2 qt., 14c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c.

Padding Pans, 1 and 2 qt. 10c; 3 qt., 15c; 6 qt., 25c.

Water Buckets, 10 qt. 49c; 12 qt., 59c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt., 80c; 14 qt., 39c; 17 qt., 49c.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qt., 18c; 4 qt., 25c.

Preserving Kettles, 2 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c; 6 qt. 30c; 8 qt., 40c; 10 qt., 50c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qt., 35c; 3 qt., 40c.

Water Dippers, 10c and 14c, 15c and 18c.

TINWARE

Everything in Tinware in the same proportion as every thing else. We mention a few of the prices.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 60c.

Water Pails, galvanized iron, 10 qt. 15c; 12 qt. 19c.

1X Tin Pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Large Kitchen Dippers 10c

Black Handled Dippers, 5c.

Tin Cups, 1 pt. and 1 pt. 2 for 5c; 1 qt. and 2 qt., 5c.

Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 10c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 14 qt. 25c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt. and 2 qt., 10c

Crank Flour Sifters, 10c.

Wood Rim Sieves, 10c.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans, Stew Kettles, etc., so many different sizes and kinds we will not undertake to describe them. Anything you need in useful Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

The Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main Street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

Necessities and Luxuries.

One of our correspondents—fortunate man—finds himself able to corroborate the elaborate computations by which the commercial agencies prove that "the cost of living" has steadily decreased in recent years, and that it is now much less than it used to be. There is, we think, something more than a general impression, at least among people of small or moderate means, that these computations are vitiated by a mysterious inaccuracy, and that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary expenses of running a modest household have in the last decade increased nearly if not quite 75 per cent. Our correspondent supplies the explanation. Things really are cheaper, he says, but everybody has been transferring items from the category of luxuries to that of necessities, and that is why the salary or the income no longer seems to go as far as it did ten years ago. There may be something in this theory; indeed, there probably is. It will be extremely hard, however, to convince everybody that it accounts for everything. One cannot but regret that it is impracticable to figure out these averages from retail prices—that is, from the prices that everybody pays. It is a sad fact that a slight reduction in wholesale prices makes no difference in retail prices, while an advance of the same size makes a difference of from five to ten or 20 times as large. Perhaps here is the key to the mystery—the advances have all counted, while a good many of the decreases have never reached the consumer. Anyhow, it is of little use to advise a return to the simplicity of our fathers. It cannot be done. The fathers were as simple as they had to be, and no more, and they were comforted merely because they had not learned what comfort is. Their luxuries really are our necessities, and there is no help for it.

Tampering with English.

New importance has been given by two announcements to the old question of reforming English spelling. One is that the department of school superintendents of the National Education association has submitted a trial list of ten "reformed" words. The other is that Mr. Carnegie has offered money for the support of a simplified spelling board, on which many distinguished and cultivated men have consented to serve. It is not time yet, believes the Youth's Companion, to say how much can be done to make the spelling of some English words more nearly phonetic, or to estimate the value of arguments for and against changes in orthography. One thing may be said, however, that no language will present greater difficulties to those who would change old habits than the English language, for it is the tongue of two great nations, neither of which has intellectual authority over the other. Even now England and America disagree on the spelling of "humor" and similar words.

The National Spirit.

Respect for the flag has long been a favorite topic with us, says Youth's Companion. Respect for the national songs is equally important. Even on frivolous occasions, when the "Star-Spangled Banner" or "America" is played, it is proper to stand. A witness says that at the close of a dance in a navy yard, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the commandant saw two people who remained seated, and he asked sharply: "Is there anything the matter?" In a theater, when the piece was played in the midst of other incidental music, the audience rose. No southern audience or assembly ever remains passive when it hears "Dixie." People in all states of the union should be at least respectful enough to stand while a national song is played or sung.

It is related that Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing at West Point, stood in the sunshine under an elm. "The spring is rather backward, sir," said a cadet. "Oh, no," said Col. Larned. "The daffodils, the crocuses and violets are backward, sir," the cadet insisted, respectfully. "Nevertheless," said Col. Larned, "there is no doubt that spring is really here at last." "Why, sir, do you think so?" the cadet asked. "Because all the comic artists," said Col. Larned, "have now begun to put vegetation in their backgrounds."

Curtis Hancock has offered a bill in the Texas legislature prohibiting civilians from being addressed as "colonel" or "major" or by other military title and providing also that lawyers not holding judicial positions shall not be called "judge." It has been suggested to Mr. Hancock that his proposed reform goes but halfway and that there should be a provision prohibiting "professor" and "honorable" in the cases of barbers and constables.

A New York school teacher has offered a prize to her pupils for the best game, adapted or invented, to be played on the streets in place of "buttons," "craps" and other gambling games.

Rev. Dr. Faber says there is no such thing as tainted money. That's what a whole lot of other people believe.

Wealth is full of perils, it is said. But, we Americans, are we not over-courageous!

No Permanently Rich.

It is quite unnecessary in this country, says Dr. Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard, in World's Work, to feel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people. To transmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dispersed. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or if, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them, they cease to accumulate, and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on his children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rarest exception the very rich men of to-day are not the sons of the very rich men of 30 years ago, but are new men. It will be the same 30 years hence. The wise rich father will try to put his sons into those beneficent professions and occupations which have strong intellectual and moral interest, and in which pecuniary independence is a distinct advantage. Such are the public service in elective or appointive offices, the ministry, scientific research, social service, and the management of charities and of serviceable endowed institutions. Inherited wealth enables young men to devote themselves early to these fine employments, which are not peculiarly remunerative, but yet possess the highest sort of interest and offer all the rewards of beneficent influence among men.

Health of School Children.

Proper attention to the health of children is an excellent civic investment. A great part of the diseases which develop as chronic in after life could be obviated by closer medical supervision of children's health. Especially defects in hearing, eyesight or teeth can be checked in early life, while in later years they become too confirmed to yield to treatment. The investigation of the board of education have shown that a majority of the school children have either defective eyesight or a tendency to bad vision. It is now proposed to examine the school children's teeth also. This experiment has been tried in Germany, where attention to the teeth has improved the eyesight and the hearing by improving the digestion of the children treated. It is as necessary for a child to have sound senses and good bodily health as mental development. In the majority of the occupations at which the present school children of the present will in future years earn their livelihood, sound health and a good physique will be of more value than education frills.

There are signs, says a Washington report, that Alice Longworth is bringing up her husband properly. In fact, the idea is afloat in Washington that he is fairly well tamed already. He has gone shopping with his wife more than once. "To be sure," says an official in one of the departments, "he went shopping with her before she was his wife, but that doesn't count. It's the shopping he has done since then that makes or breaks the record. The antenuptial shopping was expected. The postnuptial—well, until it is done the taming has not been accomplished. The Washington rule for judging whether the husband has been tamed is to invite him to go shopping in one of the department stores before lunch. If he does, he has been broken to double harness."

Miss Lillian M. Thomas, a surgeon for the New York fire department, is an immense favorite with the firemen. Whenever a spectacular fire paints red the midnight sky there is a girl, clad in rubber coat, cap and boots, eating smoke with the sturdiest firemen. She manages to keep in the background so far as newspaper notoriety is concerned, persistently refusing to talk with reporters. Dr. Thomas looks like a girl of 16. Of course she is several years older than that, but though the firemen are as brave as can be found none of them has had the courage to ask her age.

The few irreverent New Yorkers who refuse to recognize claims of blue blood made by or on behalf of fellow citizens are enjoying a broad grin at the expense of the 400. In the latest issue of the "Blue Book," which is supposed to contain the names of aristocrats, appear those of a negro janitor and his wife. "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chappelle, No. 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street." How this awful mistake occurred is not known.

The department of agriculture has succeeded in developing a lettuce that is all head and weighs a pound and a half. In two years they hope to have the lettuce so developed that they can produce heads weighing four pounds that will be all white and tender. "Great!" said John Allen, of Mississippi, when he heard of it. "They ought to send a few of those heads to congress."

No one will be surprised to learn that a prominent lawyer asserts that women are to blame for 80 per cent. of the divorces. Men have always talked that way, clear back to the time of Adam.

Maybe the London doctor who says night air is good for a man has used up all the other stay-out-late excuses.

It is said that in Australia there is a regular traffic in lending engagement rings. Getting onto our ways.

Judicial Repression.

Just why, in a country in which the vast majority of judges are elected by popular vote, there should be expressed in law such a superstitious terror lest a judge should give any expression of his own personality is puzzling in the extreme. In many states, writes George W. Alger, in Atlantic, and particularly in those in which a firm and vigorous administration of justice is of urgent importance, the judge who presides at a criminal trial is not permitted by law to be a judge in any real or vital sense. He must not comment on the evidence, he must not review the facts and set them in coherent order before the jury, he must not sift the testimony and separate the material from the immaterial, he must, above all things, refrain from expressing in any wise a personal opinion on anything from the start of the trial to its close. He must deal out abstract rules of law, and leave the jury to their own devices with such blind guidance in endeavoring to apply that law to the facts. If he sees them away by misleading eloquence, he must not set them in the path of reason for justice's sake. He is a pilot who must not touch the wheel. The vigorous, commanding figure of the English judge is by law excluded from the great majority of our criminal courts. The summary of facts in the charge which, for example, Justice Bingham gave a few years ago to an English jury in the sensational case of Whitaker Wright, the great swindling promoter, would have meant an inevitable reversal and new trial for "error" in any lynch law state in this country.

Defects of Criminal Law.

There are two reasons why criminal law reform is a pressing problem to-day. One is the repression by that reform of lynch law. The other is not less important. We need that reform says an Atlantic writer, because the social condition of our day imperatively demands a substantial increase in the scope and power of criminal law, a system strong enough to meet the new and increasing requirements of our civilization for corrective and repressive criminal law. A system too complicated to deal out certain justice to common offenders, ignorant and brutal, poor in purse and influence, can never adequately deal with our new class of big business criminals, with the men who get rich by fraud, the corporation inflators and wreckers, the faithless trustees and grafting directors, the exploiters of municipalities, the magnates who give bribes and the bosses who take them, the trust operators who sin against honesty in business, who break the law against monopolies, who give and take forbidden rebates. How can predatory wealth, powerful, influential, often entrenched in office, be punished by a system which creaks, groans, and often breaks down, in bringing a border ruffian to justice?

Occasionally some foreign publications assert that there is such an unworthy thing as an "American language." Our slang phrases and our dialect stories worry them no little. So far as dialect is concerned, remarks, a wise contemporary, we have no advantage over our British brethren. They have novels written in a jargon which no one not initiated into the mysteries can understand. It is not denied that the United States have contributed many "Americanisms" to the language of John Bull. We are a resourceful people, much given to invention, and if we want a word that is not in the dictionary we do not hesitate to coin one. This may be in very bad taste, but we have a great country and are entitled to make occasional innovations.

Theoretically the promotion of universal peace through the medium of international agreements offers an ideal solution of differences arising between nations. The practical results have not been such as to arouse any vast degree of enthusiasm, however. At The Hague convention England's objection to the Transvaal being given a voice in the deliberations was sustained. The provisions relating to arbitration proved distasteful to several of the powers represented and it was only on the broader proposals that the signatures of those present were obtained.

Decently dressed always and cheerful in manner, John S. Robinson, of San Francisco, veteran of the Mexican war and formerly a millionaire, allowed none of his friends to know for two years that he was living on his pension of \$12 a month and had no other resources. But finally he had to give up the struggle and now he is dying in St. Luke's hospital, surrounded, too late, with every possible comfort.

A Pennsylvania man found a Kansas girl's name on an egg, made a scramble for her and is now in the matrimonial yolk. Eggsactly; he says it's a shell game, and nothing to crow over.

The Kansas man who discovered that half a teaspoonful of crude oil taken morning and night would cure a cold neglected to tell when to fight the oil, before or after taking.

The Uster Fallacy.

Dr. Osler's fatal philosophy regarding the comparative uselessness of men after 40 years of age has been followed by a fearful wave of discouragement and depression among those who have reached middle life or later without gaining a competence or achieving anything like material success. The extent of the harm which Dr. Osler has done—innocently, I believe—can hardly be estimated, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine. His words have come like a death sentence into thousands of homes! They have taken away hope and left despair in thousands of aching hearts. "What is the use of trying," these unfortunates say, "when one of the greatest authorities in the world has pronounced the verdict against us?" Gov. Allen, of Ohio, in commenting upon the edict of some of the railroad companies and other corporations that men over 35 should not be employed, said, "It is not how long a man has lived that counts, it is what's left in him." This is the secret of the whole thing. It depends altogether on how much is left in a man as to whether he is old or young, whether his fires have burned out or are still alive. What the employer wants is vitality, resourcefulness, alertness, freshness and openness of mind. It does not matter so much about the years. It is rather a question of energy, of reserve power. It is foolish to fix an age at which men become comparatively useless. Some men are young at 70, others are old at 35. One of the worst delusions that ever crept into a middle-aged man's mind is the conviction that he has done his best work, that he is growing old and must soon give place to younger men. Do not be discouraged or allow yourself to be influenced by Dr. Osler's "fixed ideas," for he is himself, at 66, a direct contradiction of his own theory.

Carnivorous Diet.

Is meat going out of fashion? There has been a twofold conclusion in the results of the recent experiments made—that we eat too much meat, and that, generally speaking, we take too much food. The experimenters, led by Prof. Chittenden, of Yale university, for several months, and in some instances for more than a year, reduced their meat diet by one-half, and yet maintained as good or better health than before. The muscular power of the athletes was increased and mental activity undiminished. A banana and a cup of coffee was one bill of fare for breakfast. Strictly scientific experiments carried on in America, Germany and France have unanimously resulted in the conclusion that health and strength can be maintained with a much less proportion of nitrogenous food than meat eating peoples deem necessary. The distinct teaching of science is that, except the extremely poor, most people eat about twice as much as is needful, and that the superfluous amount is not merely waste but becomes the fruitful cause of disease and suffering. The rice eating Japanese and Chinese practically confirm the scientific doctrine.

Another Gait.

University of Chicago students have found plenty of opportunity for jest among themselves since Prof. Maria Sanford, of the University of Minnesota, declared in a lecture that college youths are developing the mud-turtle walk. She said a few things also about the old kangaroo walk among woman students of the day, but the mud-turtle comparison is what has made the talk on the Midway campus. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, who oversees the work of the men students in the gymnasium from day to day, admitted that the theory that a chap who walked with his head down and a pronounced curve in his back resembled a turtle, more or less, was correct in some cases. "There are a great many college students who are neither loafers nor smokers and yet walk in the so-called 'mud-turtle fashion,' but I cannot make that observation general," said Dr. Raycroft. "Faulty carriage and awkward movements are the result of carelessness."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale addressed the recent divorce reform congress in Washington. He said the apologies put forward by some opponents of change reminded him of the remark made by a gourmet bishop during Lent. The bishop was seated next to an irreverent young woman, who said on seeing the bishop attack a plate of rich turtle soup: "I thought your grace fasted during Lent." The bishop put down his spoon and allowed his face to become pensive. "Ah, I do fast in Lent," he said. "I abstain chiefly on fish." He swallowed a lump of meat worth about a dollar. "Turtle," he added, "is a kind of fish."

A pastor in the "dry" town of Waverly, Tenn., assisted the police to locate a "blind tiger" and was "surprised" to find that the illegal gin mill was in the church basement.

Health authorities insist that we should not go to bed with cold feet. Still, it is better to go to bed with cold feet than to stay in the game with them.

Millions don't make happiness, Mr. Carnegie; but neither does poverty. There's a happy mean somewhere.

The Own Home Idea.

Discussing the growth of the household, in Ainslee's, Anne Rittenhouse says the home idea is not a city product, and that there is no imminent danger of the passing of the household. In fact, she declares the beginning of the end of universal flat life is in sight and that the trolley has brought it about. The trolley, rival of steam and abolisher of the timetable, is reaching out farther and farther in its explorations and making it possible to live out of the compact city and yet do business in it. The millionaires are going to help. They have yielded to the yearning for home life out of the cities, and they have laugured the building of country homes. They have made it fashionable to live in the country. And the automobile is going to do the rest. "To-day the man of affairs may have something faster than railway or trolley at his door, ready to pace the shortest path to his office in the quickest possible time. Now no spot is 'inaccessible,' if it be on land, no matter whether trolley or steam-car pass near or not. The motor-car is changing the suburban map. It is leading away from the five-room flat to the comfortable country house; from a temporary abiding-place to a permanent home. Go on any line of rapid transit and you will see thousands upon thousands of their homes; homes in the highest sense, permanent places with the newest improvements, made to enjoy life to its utmost; homes costing from \$5,000 to \$50,000. These are the fingerposts to the road up which the nation is traveling toward home life. These are the people who have incomes of \$5,000 a year and upward, who are building houses furnished with the newest heating apparatus, electric-light plants and other evidences of permanent occupancy. This shows that the epidemic of country home-building is something more than a whim of society, of multi-millionaires. In each place where there is a monster palace, surrounded by 75 to 150 acres, there are dozens of places less pretensions, with smaller acreage, but having in themselves all the necessities and requirements to round out and make complete the living of a family."

Comfort for Baldheads.

John S. Sargent, the noted portrait painter, said in Philadelphia on a recent visit that he disliked to paint an old man with a thick head of hair, and that he even disliked to see thick hair on an old man. He held that custom had caused thin hair or baldness to seem the normal and natural condition of an old man's head, and that in consequence thick, bushy hair on an old man seemed abnormal, and was suggestive of animality, of savagery, of a lower order. He said that an old man with thick hair growing well over his forehead invariably looked brutal and coarse. He had nothing like the look of gentle refinement that is found in the thin-haired or bald old man. Only in young men and boys is thick hair natural. In the old and the middle-aged thin hair and baldness is now the natural state, and no bald man, if he could see how odd he would look with a boy's thick thatch, would wish his lost hair back. Mr. Sargent's words are comforting to many men. There is not a baldhead living who would dispute them or who would wish them unsaid.

It must be a satisfaction these days to be counted the "only one" in a particular field. There is a young woman who enjoys the distinction of being the only woman trained nurse for dogs in this city. She is employed in a dog hospital, where pampered pets are treated, and she is wonderfully successful with her patients. She doesn't treat all alike, but seems to possess an intuitive knowledge of the canine temperament. Often she has as many as 100 dogs to care for, and she carries out the doctors' orders precisely as a trained nurse in an ordinary hospital does.

Some visitors from Mississippi were discussing public men of that state with Senator Money. The name of a man came up who somehow succeeds in spite of the popular estimate of his unworthiness. "Senator," said one of the visitors, "don't you think that Jim is the biggest liar in the state of Mississippi?" After deliberating for a minute the senator replied: "I should like to assent to that proposition, but I am committed to John."

If you are puzzling your brains to think where you are going to get the necessary supply of coal next winter, it may encourage you to know that the doctors say that great mental activity is conducive to long life.

A London doctor declares that the night air is beneficial to those who breathe. This is an excuse for staying out late at night that will be well to remember.

Kent, O., has an undelivered letter addressed to Stefan Brescztranskup-erzakmaknansky. Spelling reform? Well, yes!

Not less than \$150,000,000 worth of water is said to be wasted in New York every year. In Wall street, very likely.

Spelling Reform.

Now that an opportunity has been offered to writers of appropriating some of Mr. Carnegie's superfluous wealth on condition that they will adopt phonetic orthography, we may expect a revival of the so-called spelling reform. For it is only a revival which has been projected in America, and which has gained adherents on both sides of the ocean. The movement was initiated at least 60 years ago by the late Sir Isaac Pitman, who was much more than the inventor of a new system of shorthand writing. He seriously proposed to himself to revolutionize first the spelling of the English language, and gradually that of all living, or, at any rate, all European languages, by spelling the words exactly as they were pronounced, and succeeded so far as to induce a number of men and women to adopt the system which he had devised upon all occasions. His disciples formed the Phonetic Correspondence society, of whom very few of the original members survive. One of the oldest is, or lately was, in possession of a letter from Pitman dated in 1847, in which, with an enthusiasm which would hardly be credited, the reformer urged him to join the crusade of which he was the leader. Pitman claimed, as his followers are claiming now, the educational reformer, asserting that the time spent in teaching children to spell could be immensely reduced. The enthusiasm of these orthographic innovators found vent in the publication of a newspaper. But all was vain. The idea never caught on, and we shall be surprised if the belated spelling reformers of the twentieth century obtain more than a temporary success.

Intellect in Sex.

The common impression that the average man is superior to the average woman intellectually at least in originality, inventiveness, reasoning power and the like is beyond doubt due to the common habit of judging each sex by its most superior representatives. This seems fair enough, and would be fair enough, says a writer in the Bookman, but for the difference between the sexes in variability, that is, the range of spreading down from and up the average. In intellectual traits at least the male sex is the more variable group, the very highest and very lowest marks in a mixed college class will commonly be given to men; the variability found among boys in the numerous mental tests which have been given by psychological investigators is from five to ten per cent. greater than that found among girls. Of the thousand most eminent intellects of history 97 per cent. are men, the variability which causes the monopoly of genius causing also the existence of twice as many male as female idiots!

By a unanimous vote the judges of the annual public-speaking contest held at Columbia university, New York, have awarded the first prize to Pka Isaka Seme, an African prince. This is the first time in the history of the Curtis medal competition that a negro student has contested. Seme's subject was "The Regeneration of Africa" and his oration was delivered with a convincing earnestness that won the audience. Seme is a senior at Columbia and expects to get the degree of bachelor of arts at the close of the college year, when his people will send him to study law, at Oxford. When he completes his course he will return to Zululand, where it is said a government appointment awaits him.

We are spending at a fearful rate, and much of the expenditure has, for the nonce, no offset except paper profits. The land is full of nouveaux riches who, as the slang goes, think they have "money to burn" and their womenfolks are bettering the instruction. The cost of building and living has thus been raised to a level on which it cannot rest for very long. As the old adage hath it: "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil." From the present outlook the record will be broken by the jockeys who are now in the saddle. After awhile the season of repose, repentance and economy will come.

The experts at the dead letter office in Washington received a letter a few days ago which had apparently mystified every postmaster who had undertaken to decipher its address. The superscription on the envelope read: "Mr. George Robinson." Then there followed a picture of four dice, underneath which was a picture of what looked like a houseboat, a can of tomatoes and a hand saw. In an instant an expert in the dead letter office wrote out the complete address. It was: "Mr. George Robinson, For-dyce, Arkansas."

For the driver of an automobile to run away after running down a pedestrian ought to be regarded by the courts as a virtual confession of guilt—if they catch him, of course.

Now a man has been arrested for having too much money in his possession. A lot of us have nothing to fear from the police on that score.

A government expert estimates that the expenditure for advertising in 1905 was \$125,000,000.

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Fair. Cooler

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 82 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1906

NUMBER 51



PROGRESSIVENESS IN GOOD CLOTHES BUILDING

CONSIDERED FROM THE CUSTOMER'S STANDPOINT

Take the man who now pays \$20 for a suit, though his limit used to be \$15. He looks better in the newer garments, and he knows it. Show him a suit for \$20 five years ago and he would laugh at the WORKMANSHIP. Neither the fit nor the tailoring would satisfy him today. Verily we are all progressing.

We are sole agents for the celebrated KIRSCHBAUM HAND MADE CLOTHING

Scott-Hoard Co

EDITORS DIVIDE OFFICES AND DEPART HOMEWARD

Shawnee, May 20.—The Amalgamated Press Association of Oklahoma and Indian Territory adjourned Saturday after a very busy session, to meet next year at South McAlester. They passed resolutions urgently requesting congress to take immediate cognizance of the needs of the two territories. They also passed a resolution warmly thanking Shawnee citizens for the hospitality extended the association.

Otis Weaver called the association to order for its second and final day's session and Roy Stafford presided at the afternoon session.

A "peace agreement" was reached in the morning by which Oklahoma received the president, third vice president and financial secretary, Indian Territory getting the next meeting, the national committee and the other officers.

Practically the only contest was on the presidency, which Omer K. Benedict of Hobart, won from Charles F. Barrett by a decisive vote. The other officers are:

First vice president, George Evans, Chickasha; second vice president, F. S. Ames, Vinita; third vice president, Miss Maude O. Thomas, Beaver; financial secretary, H. B. Gilstrap, Chandler; recording secretary, G. A. Crockett, Caddo; treasurer, Lewis H. Paullin, Durant; national committee, Clarence B. Douglas, Muskogee. Executive committee: Paul B. Smith, Atoka; A. L. Kates, Claremore; W. I. Drummond, Enid; R. A. Neff, Lawton; C. F. Barrett, Shawnee.

The Oklahoma Democratic Press Association met in the afternoon

and by unanimous vote united with the Indian Territory Democratic Press Association as the Oklahoma State Democratic Press Association. Officers elected were:

Leslie Niblack, Guthrie, president; H. M. Butler, Pryor Creek, secretary; O. R. Nation, Geary, treasurer.

No More Sunday Base Ball.

In response to the earnest request of Ada's citizens, I wish to announce that there will be played no more Sunday ball games on my property, the Ada park. Lee Daggs.

The carnival company arrived today and has put their shows on the vacant lot across the street from the Harris Hotel. Mayor Wood refused them the privilege of the streets and they were compelled to place their shows in the best location possible under the circumstances. As part of the proceeds were to go to the fire department and band boys they should have been allowed the use of one or two streets.

G. W. Houser, Gaston Dismukes, G. B. Dismukes and John Dale became engaged in a fight and all were arrested. The first two plead guilty and were fined \$8.00 each for their exhibition of temper. The other two will be tried tomorrow.

Dr. Castleberry, of Konawa, spent the day here yesterday. He brought his little nephew, Chisholm Barnett, home and took his niece, Grace Hardin, home with him.

J. E. Bills, one of our most prominent citizens, has been laid up for several days from the effects of a snake bite. While his foot is swollen to twice its size he is recovering.

Make your wants known to Duffal & Dodson, Groceries and Feed. Phone #2. tf 812

FILIBUSTER BY DEMOCRATS IS HELPING STATEHOOD

Washington, May 21.—The best assurance that both houses will have an opportunity to vote on the question of statehood was given today to a member of congress who sought some information as to the designation of court towns as made in the Indian appropriation bill. This gentleman was especially eager that Duncan be made a court town, as was provided in that measure. He asked one of the conferees to look after it, and was told that the conference committee had decided to eliminate all of those questions from the Indian appropriation bill and have the matter disposed of in the statehood bill. This was not satisfactory to Duncan's champion, and in demurring he suggested the possibility that there would be no statehood bill at this session. Thereupon the conferee on the Indian appropriation bill, who, it ought to be said, is also a member of the conference committee on the statehood bill, assured him that a report on the statehood bill had been definitely promised. He added that the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill would not have consented to strike out all provision for

a court town unless they had received positive assurance that a report on the statehood bill would be made.

The purpose to give the two houses a chance to vote on the statehood question is due, in large measure, undoubtedly, to the filibuster begun in the house by Mr. Williams. In the beginning this filibuster was the mildest kind, but gradually the screws have been tightened, and of late it has become exceedingly bothersome to the republicans. The filibuster will be made as obnoxious as possible to the republicans until they give the house a chance to vote on the statehood bill.

S. S. Plonio.

The committees of the C. P., Southern Pres. and Christian Sunday schools met this a. m. and decided to have the picnic Thursday, May 24, weather permitting. Wagons will meet the children at the Christian church on Broadway at 8 o'clock. All who will, please furnish your own conveyance. Place to go to be announced later. Do not forget your basket of supplies.

When the bell rings for the second time it means all are ready to start in five minutes. *51 3t

OKLAHOMA ATHLETES WON INTER-COLLEGIATE MEET

Oklahoma City, May 20.—Oklahoma University won the Southwestern Intercollegiate Track and Field meet here yesterday with a score of 53½ points. Texas was second with 31; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, third, 31½; Missouri School of Mines, 10.

On a very heavy track six records were broken in the events. Rain fell nearly all the morning and prevented a large attendance, though the schools represented responded fairly well. The meet was entirely successful from every standpoint.

Six records were broken as follows:

Half mile run lowered one second; one mile run lowered 45 seconds; 120-yard hurdle lowered 25 of a second; running high jump raised one inch; pole vault raised

½ of an inch; relay lowered 2 seconds.

Prior-Campbell.

A very pretty wedding took place Sunday afternoon at half past five o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kerr when her sister, Anna Campbell, became the bride of J. S. Prior. The contracting parties stood under a beautiful floral arch while the solemn words were spoken that made them one. The parlor and dining room were lavishly and artistically decorated with roses and honeysuckle and presented a beautiful appearance.

After the ceremony ice cream, cake and strawberries were served.

The bride is a daughter of J. A. Campbell, living near Ada. and the groom is the son of a prosperous farmer living near here also. The News extends congratulations.

Subscribe for The News.

THAT PATENTS ARE BEING ISSUED IS A FALSE REPORT

Muskogee, May 21.—Information was sent out of this city some time ago to the effect that patents were being issued by the Dawes Commission to the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. This is denied by Acting Commissioner Beall. Mr. Beall states that it will be perhaps six weeks before patents will be ready for delivery. It will require fully that length of time to record them. No patents will be delivered to freedmen. In the Choctaw and the Chickasaw Nations patents will not be delivered except those which are a year old and where the land has been appraised at \$1,010 or over. There are 30,000 of these patents to be delivered in these nations.

In the Cherokee Nation there

are 15,000. In the Creek Nation nearly all have been delivered. Mr. Beall also stated that there would be no patents issued to intermarried whites in the Cherokee Nation.

Beautiful Cluster of Plums.

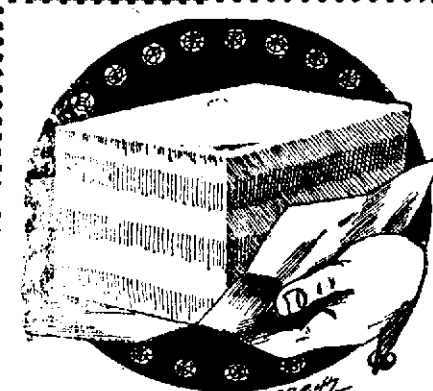
Rev. Y. Coleman of North Ada exhibited in the News office Monday a wonderful cluster of green plums. The single twig, two feet in length, bore seventy-five plums of the Japanese variety. When ripe they are the size of a hen egg and very luscious. The tree, which grows in Bro. Coleman's yard, will look like a monster cluster of grapes when the fruit ripens.

FOR RENT:—Good four room house, well, barn, stormhouse, etc. A. K. Thornton, care of W. M. Freeman & Co. 40-tf

EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

In the new shapes, Patent Oxfords and Shoes sold for \$6.00 and \$6.50, reduced to..... \$4 95
Vici and Tan Oxfords and Shoes, the new shapes, sold for \$5.00, reduced to..... \$4 20
All the Ladies' Oxfords, Patent, Vici, Tans and White Canvas go at reduced prices.
Have you seen the Burrow Jap Patent Men's Oxfords. They are warranted not to break. Sold for..... 4 00
Call soon while the prices are low.

I. HARRIS.



Many Flavors to One Brick or Each Flavor Separate

Ice Cream

by the piece or quantity. Pure and delicious in either case. Cooling and nourishing. The richest country cream and finest flavors are used in the production of our Ice Cream, and the greatest care is taken to have it and our Water Ices the best in the city.

Crystal Ice Cream Co.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

Doctors are Chosen

For their skill and ability in curing diseases. You should also select your Druggist for their ability and accuracy in preparing your Doctor's Prescriptions from the Purest Drugs, in order that you get the best results from the medicine. Nothing should be too good for the sick. We carry a full line of Pure Drugs and Fine Chemicals, and would be glad to have you bring us your Prescriptions.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist.

(Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business.

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors : : : : :

Weaver Building, :: 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249. Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500. Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS-MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 28, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

CUPID IN A TRUST.

IOWA PASTORS IN PACT REGARDING MARRIAGES.

Ministers Believe Divorce Is a Necessity and Would Control Weddings and Thus Cut Rate—New Law Is Advocated.

Des Moines, Ia.—To form a trust for the purpose of controlling matrimonial ventures is the latest movement on the part of Des Moines ministers. The plans were discussed at a regular weekly meeting of the Ministerial association, and if they are carried out Des Moines will no longer be the Gretna Green for lovers who have not for months calmly reflected over the logic of matrimony.

After a liberal discussion the ministers came to the final judgment that divorce is now a necessity, because of the improper matrimonial ties, and they propose to cure the social evil by guarding the entrance into the matrimonial fields by the strongest safeguards.

The agitation was started by Rev. Orian W. Fifer, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, who declared that he is firm in the belief that no man should put asunder those whom God hath joined together, but he expressed the firm belief that God has little to do with many of the modern weddings. He claimed to have had an interview with Judge William H. McHenry, of the equity court here, in which he learned that fully two-thirds of the divorces were granted in cases where love probably had played a very small part in the marriage. He stated that he believed one of the greatest evils is because men and women plunge into marriage without the proper preparation.

The ministers took up the discussion in a lively manner and practically entered into an agreement that ministers will not in the future marry so indiscriminately.

The preachers believe that where a divorce is wanted there should be arranged a schedule of years according to the offense of the guilty party in which he or she must remain single.

It has also been agreed that the pastors will demand to know the past history of the participants, their financial condition and their past ventures, if any. It is expected that at the next meeting of the association rules will be drawn up governing the performance of marriages. The ministers will ask the cooperation of the justices of the peace.

It is possible that their present action will result in asking the legislature this winter to pass a law making more stringent requirements for securing a license.

LOVE, LIVE ON \$3 A WEEK

Young Plumber Takes Bride—Both Are Happy on Small Income—Secret Gets Out.

Philadelphia.—If at the lowest possible estimate it cost a mother three dollars a week to board and clothe a growing boy, how can a young man nearly 20 take unto himself a wife and keep her in this sum—without keeping her in want?

This might be a difficult problem for some persons, but James Higgins, a 19-year-old plumber's apprentice, who lives on Stiles street, east of Eighteenth, believes a man can get married and keep a wife in comfort on this munificent sum.

Higgins loved 18-year-old Ella Ragan. They recently decided that if two persons were in love, money was of no consequence; they could live on love and kisses.

An elopement followed, and they were married. They decided to go to their homes and keep the marriage a secret until such a time as Higgins should blossom out as a full-fledged plumber, or until a time when his long-dreamed-of increase in wages should come true.

A friend betrayed them, and now all their friends and acquaintances are asking them "if it is true."

HIDEOUS AFRICAN SHOW.

The Ocuys or Giant Dance, Which Is Performed by Natives on Stilts.

If you look on the map of Africa just below the equator you will see the country where the merry black Aponos live. They are an honest, light-headed set of savages who for several months of the year do nothing but dance, sing and drink palm wine. When the season is over they settle down to their ordinary pursuits. They have many dances which would seem very strange to an American, but the weirdest dance of all is performed upon stilts and is called ocuya or giant dance.

The ocuya is an object made of wickerwork with an enormous head of wood. There is no word hideous enough to describe the ugliness of this ocuya. It has outstretched wooden arms and monkey skins form the hair and beard while a long skirt of grass cloth hides the stilt-walker who places this grotesque monster over himself. The arms are kept outstretched, and thus costumed the dance proceeds, sometimes hundreds of the Aponos taking part in it at once. American children, even those advanced enough to have forgotten all about the hobgoblins of their youth, would be terrorstruck at meeting a single one of these ocuyas. The children of the Aponos don't mind them a bit. They laugh and clap their hands at the antics of the giant dancers with as much merriment as you laugh at the wit of some Punch and Judy show.

CUT SOLDIERS' BURIAL CASH

Bodies of Men Killed in United States Will Not Be Sent Home at Government Expense.

Washington.—The body of a soldier killed in active service cannot be sent home to his relatives at government expense for burial if he dies in the United States. Moreover, the body must be placed in the coffin issued by the quartermaster general's department. This was the decision of the comptroller of the treasury in the case of Private Albert Laste, Twenty-ninth battery field artillery, who was killed at Fort Riley, Kan., last October.

His commanding officer wished to send his body to his relatives for burial and desiring a better coffin than was supplied by the quartermaster's department, which was only allowed to spend \$35 for that purpose, he offered to supply the necessary additional funds.

Scarcity of American Ships.

Out of 4,217 arrivals of all classes of vessels from foreign ports at New York last year the American flag flew over only 760 ships. According to figures given out at the barge office recently 478 of the 760 vessels were steam powered, and there were five ships, 25 barks, six brigs and 245 schooners among the sailing vessels. In this time there were 2,844 steamships under foreign flags entered at the customhouse, of which 1,365 were British and 531 German.

WILL FORCE HENS TO LAY.

Scientist Has Plan to Make Them Produce Eggs Willy-Nilly—Conducts Experiments.

Berkeley, Cal.—Within a short time hens will lay eggs according to programme, whether they want to or not, instead of refusing to work for so long a season every year that the price of eggs mounts up to famine rates, if the plans of Prof. Jaffa, nutrition expert at the state university, don't go astray. Prof. Jaffa conducted numerous experiments. He has announced that his researches have justified his belief that he would be able to control the moulting period of hens, which normally begins in the middle of the summer and continues into September, October or November.

A RECIPE FOR DIAMONDS.

If Anyone Wants to Make a Few, Here Is the Way to Go About It.

Would you like to know how to manufacture diamonds—real diamonds? The process is somewhat difficult, requiring time, patience and some outlay of money, but then consider the possible result! The diamond, we know, says the New York Herald, is simply carbon in a transparent crystalline form. It comes of humble parentage and is brother to the lump of coal.

Unlike easily crystallizable bodies, carbon is insoluble in all ordinary solvents, but molten metals will combine with it. Let the diamond maker choose iron for a solvent for charcoal, melting it in an electric furnace, allowing it to take up as much carbon as it can—in other words, saturate itself with carbon. The crucible containing the white hot metal should then be plunged into a bath of molten lead. The result will be that globules of iron will rise to the surface of the lead and are quickly cooled on the outer surface. Inside the hard crust the iron remains for some time in a molten condition, and, as iron expands in solidifying, the contents of these little globules receive a pressure unattainable by any other means. When the lead becomes solidified some bullets of iron will be found bound up in the mass. Dissolve with some powerful acid first the lead and then the iron, and a residue of carbonaceous matter will be found to contain tiny crystals—real diamonds. Any chemist with a well equipped laboratory can make diamonds in this way, but the largest of them will not be more than a fiftieth of an inch in diameter.

Birth of a New Russia. However completely the czar's government may enforce its authority in rebellious cities and districts, there is a new Russia to be reckoned with. The old order has passed away. The proof is found in the free speech of the Russian press. The bare fact that a St. Petersburg daily has dared to predict that if the revolts are crushed now they will break out again in January or February stronger than ever proves a tremendous change. The only line of movement is forward. Free speech must lead to freedom in all things, to the degree that the country may be able to assimilate and make good use of liberty.—Cleveland Leader.

The American Chameleon.

The American chameleon, a small lizard (Anolis carolinensis), inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow of pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet, and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament. The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth vertical surfaces.—St. Nicholas.

QUESTION IN CHEMISTRY.

Twofold Chemical Change That Student Said Lot's Wife Had Undergone.

"Well, boys," said the professor of chemistry to his class at the Columbia college laboratory the other day, "how many of you have brought original questions to-day? You know in college work it is the student who does the most in original research who later becomes the successful scientist."

There was the usual silence; then a freshman, in quest of a reputation as a wit, said:

"Professor, what twofold chemical change did Lot's wife undergo?"

The professor, doubting the sincerity of the questioner, but not wishing to discourage any form of scientific inquisitiveness, said he knew of but one change, and of that only through hearsay, and if there had been any other he would be glad to hear what it was.

"Well," said the gleeful freshman, "first she turned to rubber, then she turned again into a pillar of salt."

All Used Up.

"I would like," he said, "to do something to cement our friendship."

"I'm afraid," she replied, "that you never can. You're so stuck on yourself that I don't see where any more cement is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not to Be Repeated.

"Yes," an old Indian fighter was saying, "the Sioux done something to me that they could never do again."

"What was that?"

"They scalped me."—N. Y. Times.

BLUE RIBBON FOR DIAMONDS.

English Wise Men Will Enter an Interuniversity Thinking Match.

British thinkers, rebelling against the custom of awarding great prizes to college athletes and neglecting the thinkers, have proposed and are urging throughout the kingdom a "blue ribbon for brains," an interuniversity contest between the thinkers and students, for an award of merit.

The neglect of brains and the constant lauding of brawn in the press of Britain, as well as in university circles, has called forth the protest and the demand for recognition and reward of the brainy men of the great schools.

Just what form the thinking match for the championship is to assume is not stated. Those who are urging the contest plead that nine men from each of the great universities meet in the contests. Whether it will consist of looking wise, or in oratory, in written examinations in certain subjects, they do not state. The contest may take the form of the standing long jump, or the running high jump, or the two-minute handicap think, or the long distance think.

At any rate, the proposition is to make the event of the blue ribbon thinking match of all England and to show the thinkers that they are esteemed as high at least as are the athletes. Who will be the first champion thinker of Great Britain is a question of vital interest.

WAS NOT HALF THROUGH

Darkey Pursued by Ghost Was Going to Make Better Time.

Two men in a southern town, getting into an argument made a wager that one of them could not hire a darkey to stay all night in a well known haunted house, which no one would occupy.

Hunting up a strapping negro the man offered him \$5 to stay in the house during the night, keeping awake all of the time.

The negro entered the place in the evening and kept walking back and forth to keep from going to sleep. Promptly on the stroke of midnight the ghost appeared. Unlike most ghosts, this one was pleasant and affable and, seeing the man, said:

"Ah, good evening; it seems there will be two of us here to-night."

With bulging eyes and drooping jaw the other managed to stammer "Y-y-yah sah, b-b-but dey won't be long."

And sulking the action to the words he went out of the house and down the road as hard as he could run, with the ghost in close pursuit. When completely out of breath, the darkey sat down by the roadside to rest, and the ghost, coming up, blandly remarked: "That was a very pleasant run we had just now."

And the darkey replied: "Yah, sah—but it ain't—nuffin—to de one—we're—going ter hab."

Envious.

Mrs. Dryun.—They say that Mrs. Smiley has driven her husband to drink. Dryun—Just my miserable luck! "Why, what do you mean, my dear?" "I had almost made up my mind to propose to her when I met you."—Chicago Daily News.

'Twill Break His Heart.

Bronco Bill—De sheriff hez posted a reward uv 50 cents fer Roarin' Rube, dead or alive.

Grizzly Pete—Dat'll be poor Rube's finish. When he hears de size uv de reward he'll kill himself—fer shame.—Judge.

American Exports to Orient.

There was a remarkable increase last year in American exports to China and Japan. In ten months the exports to China have been \$50,000,000, compared with \$20,000,000 in the previous year, and to Japan the total for the same time has jumped from \$22,000,000 to \$46,500,000. Our Pacific terriories to those countries is direct and Europe cannot hope to compete with it in distance and cheapness.

IF YOU ARE THE INDIVIDUAL

Who never got a bargain at a Special Sale, come to this store and price any one of the three items we are driving for these few days only.

HATS, PANTS AND SHOES

We want your business by virtue of merit. Satisfaction to the fullest.

T.J. CHAMBLESS



TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.



TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

EAST BOUND TRAINS

No. 510 Meteor, 4:45 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp. 9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight, 3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS

No. 509 Meteor, 8:58 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass, 7:15 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight, 7:45 a. m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily, 3:55 p. m.
No. 504 Local, except Sunday, 12:15 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily, 11:10 a. m.
No. 503 Local, except Sunday, 1:55 p. m.



HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE BRINE PILLS
The great food and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists or we will mail it securely wrapped on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box. 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.

THE SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

WHY WAS IT?

When some of the fire companies represented by Otis B. Weaver, fire insurance agent, lost approximately \$5,000,000 each in the great San Francisco conflagration, they were not compelled to quit business?

ANSWER: Because one of them is the LARGEST

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD, possessing assets of nearly \$70,000,000, and because it held a special conflagration reserve fund of \$7,000,000. Because another one of them, with its allied interests does the leading fire insurance business in the United States, which affected for the year 1905, alone, a several times larger income than its probable loss in the great conflagration.

All companies represented by the Weaver agency are giants in capital and assets. They will continue their liberal policy in rates and adjustments.

The business of the property owners of Ada and surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

OTIS B. WEAVER, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PRICKLY
ASH
BITTERS

A POWERFUL

Kidney... Medicine

Cures Quickly and Permanently

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine PRICKLY ASH BITTERS with the large figure 3 in red on the front label

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PRICE \$1.00

LOCAL NEWS

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-1f

Attorney McKeel's baby is better.

Uptodate suits made to order at Chitwood's. 1f 85

Dr. and Mrs. McDaniels, of Bebe, were here Saturday.

Cleaning and repairing. See Chitwood the Tailor. 1f 85

J. M. Welburn, brother of Mrs. Tom Hope, is visiting her this week.

Wedding announcements—the up-to-date kind—at the News office. 1f

Mrs. Tom Hope will entertain the XX Century Club tomorrow afternoon at half past three.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 238 1f

Frank Jones, cashier of the Ada National Bank, was at Pauls Valley today on business.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank. 1f 279

Mrs. W. C. Rollow is at Quitman, Ark., where she will be the guest of friends for two weeks.

All street hats for sale at cost while they last. Mrs. W. J. Long at Scott-Hoard's. 4147 521f

Mrs. Nash's father returned to his home in Texas today after a pleasant visit with her.

Furnished south room for rent, close in. Mrs. R. F. King, West Twelfth street. 51-1f

Mrs. S. E. Chapman and sister, Miss Alice Harris, spent Sunday at Sulphur, returning Monday morning.

F. O. Harriss, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, is at Oklahoma City attending the Bankers' Association.

Mrs. R. O. Lawrence, who has been ill for the past three weeks, was operated on today successfully. It is thought.

Miss Tunie Douglas, who is here from Texas visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Thompson, was taken suddenly ill Sunday night but is better today.

W. A. Alexander and wife left this afternoon for Nocona, Texas, to attend the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of one of his relatives.

Peter Schuttler wagon will give you satisfaction. Reed & Harrison. 121 w

M. K. T. Special

Round trip rates From Ada I. T.:

Birmingham, Ala., April 30 to May 8th, \$22.70.

Decatur, Ill., May 14th to 17th, \$21.85.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14th to 17th, \$14.50.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 25 to May 5, \$50.

St. Paul, Minn., May 28 to 31, \$26.85.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25 to July 7, \$52.

Mexico City, Mexico, June 25 to July 7, \$40.

Mexico City, Mexico, April 25 to May 5, \$38.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 10 to 17, \$24.85.

Portland, Ore., June 15 to 22, \$47.55.

Springfield, Ill., May 31 to June 1 and 2, \$21.00.

Omaha, Neb., July 10 to 13, \$17.10.

Denver, Col., July 10 to 15, \$23.70.

C. F. Orchard, Agent

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man.

AMERICAN DRUMMERS

ARE AT FAULT WHEN THEY GO TO SCOTLAND.

Seem for Some Reason to Make a Bad Impression Among the Scottish People—Some Instances.

Walter States Consul Fleming, at Edinburgh, explains the reasons for the numerous failures of foreign commercial travelers to effect satisfactory trade results in Scotland. He thinks it is due to unwarranted carelessness in ignoring certain fundamental rules that obtain with Scottish merchants.

"It has been my observation," he writes, "that the average commercial traveler on his first trip to Scotland makes a bad start. It is within bounds to say that six out of every ten American sales agents who have come to this country have not sold enough goods in three months to cover the amount of their expenses for that period. The principal cause for their failure is the false assumption that quality of goods and fairness of prices and of general terms are sure to bring success. After a time—in some instances a long time—they discover that the foremost requirement is the exercise of prudent caution in taking the initial step toward getting in touch with business concerns.

"In large as well as small Scottish firms and joint stock companies the management, as a rule, is in the hands of one person. As to companies (including co-operative and all other societies engaged in business) division of authority is even less frequently seen here than in the United States. Each has a single head, and subordinates have nothing to do with the affairs of the company except to obey the instructions of their chief.

"Take the case of a department store. The so-called head of a department is merely the principal salesman in that branch of the business. He does not purchase for the firm or company, nor is he authorized to act or speak for the firm or company in matters outside of his duty as principal salesman. These facts are supposed by the heads of concerns to be universally known in trade circles, and if a commercial traveler calls on the head of a department or invites him by letter to see goods in a hotel sample room, instead of going directly to the general manager, upon his subsequent introduction to the latter he finds him self handicapped by his mistake—a mistake which he may regard as trivial, but which may create a prejudice against him that will be hard to overcome.

"In the Scottish business world customs, which are unwritten laws, differ from those of America, and of some other countries, and it is highly important that a sales agent take care to learn the difference. If he does not, he might better stay at home. Experience traveling salesmen, American, German, French and Russian, give close attention to the personal element in business. A few instances have come under my notice. A German commercial traveler in the hardware trade when he first visited Edinburgh devoted several days to work of gaining an accurate knowledge of the men having charge of the concerns on the list which he brought with him. A Russian sales agent in the fur trade once informed me that he spent almost as much time in acquainting himself with the personnel of firms in the cities and towns of Scotland as in after ward placing his goods before the authorized buyers for the various houses.

"An American representative of a well-known machine manufacturing firm said that his capital mistake was in muddling his business from the start by not taking time to obtain full information as to the names, positions and characteristics of the managers of firms and corporations. Three or four months' experience gave him useful lessons, and after that he was remarkably successful.

"To call for the 'manager' of the company is a mistake. It is a mistake also to enter the business house of 'Jones Smith & Co.' and ask for 'Mr. Jones' or 'Mr. Smith.' They may have been dead for 50 years, and nobody of their name connected with the firm since."

To lay one's business before a subordinate is in most cases a grievous mistake. Mr. Fleming says that it is his observation that sales agents who do not conform tactfully to custom in their stay in Scotland expensive rather than profitable to their employers.

Boat Riding in Air.

Row, row, row your boat gently down the air is the way one must do with the new aerial rowboat. It has a gas bag roughly cigar-shaped, whose equator is much nearer the front of the bag than usual, and a light frame work supports the occupant. It is raised and lowered, propelled forward and backward by the use of a pair of wing-like oars. By the use of weights the bag can be made to raise just an additional weight half a pound less than that of the occupant. Then gravity is overcome by the use of the oars. Anyone who understands how to row can operate the aerial rowboat, but so far no experienced aeronaut has tried the machine, although several hundred people have rowed up and down the park in Los Angeles, Cal., where the boat is being tested. The bag is 37 feet long and 15 feet wide at the equator. To raise the car and an occupant weighing 150 pounds 2,500 cubic feet of gas is sufficient. A speed of from four to six miles an hour has been attained by good oarsmen.

WHERE LAWYER CAME IN.

Worked Up a Shock for the Passenger and Got Damages for It.

Uncle Billy Smith had got back home after a trip to see his sister, and sitting on the post office steps, relates the Baltimore American, he said to the men who were asking questions:

"Well, in the car with me was a lawyer. I'd been talkin' with him and feelin' sorry that he hadn't taken to some honest profession, when the cars run off the track. Nobody was hurt, but our trunks in the baggage car was all smashed up. Purty soon a man comes around, and ask us to make out the damages. I wrote down that I had lost two shirts, three pairs of socks, an old suit of clothes and a pair of shoes, and that my damages was ten dollars. The lawyer looks at the paper and said:

"But you hadn't added anything for the shock."

"What shock?"

"The shock to your feelin's. Put down \$200 for that."

"But have my feelin's been shocked?"

"Of course they have, and you must get pay for it."

"I put her down as he said, and two days later I got my damages in hard cash. I've all along thought a lawyer was next door to a pirate, and that he'd do most any mean thing, but I've had to change my mind. That feller jest worked up a shock for me and got me \$200 extra, and if my son Sam wants to go into the law business I shan't do any great objectin'."

SHE REFUSED TO OBEY.

Denise of Woman Who Had the Old Marriage Service Revised.

Mrs. Sarah J. Harper Starr of Bellevue, was buried the other day in the family mausoleum at Zellenopie, Penn., and a most wonderful life was ended, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mrs. Starr's marriage in Cincinnati on May 22, 1849, is of historical importance in ecclesiastical circles. Miss Harper was 18 years old and had been studying in college with a view to missionary life in foreign lands. Dr. Starr, a young physician, was studying toward the same end and the couple decided to wed.

Miss Harper had ideas of her own on the question of the word "obey" in the ritual of the church, and decided that for her it should be eliminated.

She found a friend in Rev. Maxwell Gladdis, assistant pastor of Morris chapel, Cincinnati, who promised to omit the word during the ceremony, and she was married, but friends were inconsiderate enough to say the marriage was invalid and at the next meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Cincinnati, the clergyman who had omitted the word was "churched."

Finally the question became general, and later, when decisive action was taken, the sentence "serve and obey" was ordered stricken out of the matrimonial ritual of the discipline of the Methodist church.

ENGLAND RAN LOTTERIES

Source of Public Revenue from Early Times Till the Year 1824.

Lotteries were common in ancient Rome, and during the middle ages lotteries were utilized by the Italian merchants for the disposal of their goods.

Some of the Italian states then adopted the lottery as a means of raising revenue, and the institution of state lotteries afterwards became very common and very popular throughout Europe.

The earliest English state lottery of which there is any record was in 1569, when 40,000 chances were sold at ten shillings each, the drawing taking place in the west door of St. Paul's cathedral. The prizes consisted of articles of plate, and the profits were employed for the repair of certain harbors.

Early in the reign of Queen Anne private lotteries were suppressed, "as public nuisances," but government lotteries were still maintained, and from 1709 to 1824 considerable sums were annually raised in lotteries authorized by act of parliament.

The average yearly profit to the government from 1793 to 1824 was over \$1,700,000. On the ground of injury to public morals, lotteries of all kinds were abolished in England in 1826.

Persian Custom

An interesting custom prevails among the nomad tribes of Persia. Before becoming eligible for marriage every girl has to prove her skill or weaving two very fine rugs or saddle-bags. It is this class of work which is particularly prized in Europe and America. In 1904 a law was re-enacted by the Persian government by which the customs department was instructed to seize and burn all carpets in the manufacture of which aniline dyes were used. A total cessation of exports resulted, and owing to the hardship inflicted by this decree the manufacturers obtained a certain period of grace in which to dispose of their stocks.

Not His First Love.

"I understand he married his first love."

"Say, how can a fellow marry himself?"—Judge.

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LOST:—Ladies' watch between the two railroad stations. Return to U. S. clerk's office and receive reward. 1f 45

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The Smoke House is going to have a billiard tournament. All who wish to enter please come Monday night, May 21, when players will be arranged. We are going to give a \$15 prize to the winner. The poor players will have just as good a chance as the poor ones. Every player is invited. All who wish to look on will be welcome. 2t 50



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with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

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Will operate Through Cars from many points.

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To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 39 1f

Wedding invitations—late test styles—turned out at the News office. 1f

We carry a full line of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

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Look, Read and Investigate in order to make your Dimes and Dollars go the Utmost Limit.

Here is Best Granite Ware. Extra heavy double coated enamel, in the new Mottled Grey, and each and every piece is an exceptional bargain.

Milk pans, 2 qt., 14c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c.

Pudding Pans, 1 and 2 qt. 10c; 3 qt., 15c; 6 qt., 25c.

Water Buckets, 10 qt. 49c; 12 qt., 59c.

Dish Pans, 10 qt., 30c; 14 qt., 39c; 17 qt., 49c.

Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qt., 18c; 4 qt., 25c.

Preserving Kettles, 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt., 20c; 6 qt. 30c; 8 qt., 46c; 10 qt., 50c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 25c; 2 qt., 35c; 3 qt., 40c.

Water Dippers, 10c and 14c, 15c and 18c.

TINWARE

Everything in Tinware in the same proportion as every thing else. We mention a few of the prices.

Wash Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 60c.

Water Pails, galvanized iron, 10 qt. 15c; 12 qt. 19c.

1X Tin Pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Large Kitchen Dippers 10c

Black Handled Dippers, 5c.

Tin Cups, 1 pt. and 1 pt., 2 for 5c; 1 qt. and 2 qt., 5c.

Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 10c.

Retinned Dish Pans, 14 qt. 25c.

Coffee Pots, 1 qt. and 2 qt., 10c

Crank Flour Sifters, 10c.

Wood Rim Sieves, 10c.

Milk Pans, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans, Stew Kettles, etc., so many different sizes and kinds we will not undertake to describe them. Anything you need in useful Household and Kitchen Utensils.

Bambo Fishing Poles, 10c each, Fish Hooks and Lines to numerous to mention, but we sell them right.

The Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

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New location on Main Street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

Necessities and Luxuries.

One of our correspondents—fortunate man—finds himself able to corroborate the elaborate computations by which the commercial agencies prove that "the cost of living" has steadily decreased in recent years, and that it is now much less than it used to be. There is, we think, something more than a general impression, at least among people of small or moderate means, that these computations are vitiated by a mysterious inaccuracy, and that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary expenses of running a modest household have in the last decade increased nearly if not quite 75 per cent. Our correspondent supplies the explanation. Things really are cheaper, he says, but everybody has been transferring items from the category of luxuries to that of necessities, and that is why the salary or the income no longer seems to go as far as it did ten years ago. There may be something in this theory; indeed, there probably is. It will be extremely hard, however, to convince everybody that it accounts for everything. One cannot but regret that it is impracticable to figure out these averages from retail prices—that is, from the prices that everybody pays. It is a sad fact that a slight reduction in wholesale prices makes no difference in retail prices, while an advance of the same size makes a difference of from five to ten or 20 times as large. Perhaps here is the key to the mystery—the advances have all counted, while a good many of the decreases have never reached the consumer. Anyhow, it is of little use to advise a return to the simplicity of our fathers. It cannot be done. The fathers were as simple as they had to be, and no more, and they were comforted merely because they had not learned what comfort is. Their luxuries really are our necessities, and there is no help for it.

Tampering with English.

New importance has been given by two announcements to the old question of reforming English spelling. One is that the department of school superintendents of the National Education association has submitted a trial list of ten "reformed" words. The other is that Mr. Carnegie has offered money for the support of a simplified spelling board, on which many distinguished and cultivated men have consented to serve. It is not time yet, believes the Youth's Companion, to say how much can be done to make the spelling of some English words more nearly phonetic, or to estimate the value of arguments for and against changes in orthography. One thing may be said, however, that no language will present greater difficulties to those who would change old habits than the English language, for it is the tongue of two great nations, neither of which has intellectual authority over the other. Even now England and America disagree on the spelling of "humor" and similar words.

The National Spirit.

Respect for the flag has long been a favorite topic with us, says Youth's Companion. Respect for the national songs is equally important. Even on frivolous occasions, when the "Star-Spangled Banner" or "America" is played, it is proper to stand. A witness says that at the close of a dance in a navy yard, when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the commandant saw two people who remained seated, and he asked sharply: "Is there anything the matter?" In a theater, when the piece was played in the midst of other incidental music, the audience rose. No southern audience or assembly ever remains passive when it hears "Dixie." People in all states of the union should be at least respectful enough to stand while a national song is played or sung.

It is related that Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing at West Point, stood in the sunshine under an elm. "The spring is rather backward, sir," said a cadet. "Oh, no," said Col. Larned. "The daffodils, the crocuses and violets are backward, sir," the cadet insisted, respectfully. "Nevertheless," said Col. Larned, "there is no doubt that spring is really here at last." "Why, sir, do you think so?" the cadet asked. "Because all the comic artists," said Col. Larned, "have now begun to put vegetation in their backgrounds."

Curtis Hancock has offered a bill in the Texas legislature prohibiting civilians from being addressed as "colonel" or "major" or by other military title and providing also that lawyers not holding judicial positions shall not be called "Judge." It has been suggested to Mr. Hancock that his proposed reform goes but halfway and that there should be a provision prohibiting "professor" and "honorable" in the cases of barbers and constables.

A New York school teacher has offered a prize to her pupils for the best game, adapted or invented, to be played on the streets in place of "buttons," "craps" and other gambling games.

Rev. Dr. Faber says there is no such thing as tainted money. That's what a whole lot of other people believe.

Wealth is full of perils, it is said. But, we Americans, are we not over-courageous?

No Unnecessarily Rich.

It is quite unnecessary in this country, says Dr. Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard, in World's Work, to feel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people. To transmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dispersed. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or, if, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them, they cease to accumulate, and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on his children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rarest exception the very rich men of to-day are not the sons of the very rich men of 30 years ago, but are new men. It will be the same 30 years hence. The wise rich father will try to put his sons into those beneficent professions and occupations which have strong intellectual and moral interest, and in which pecuniary independence is a distinct advantage. Such are the public service in elective or appointive offices, the ministry, scientific research, social service, and the management of charities and of serviceable endowed institutions. Inherited wealth enables young men to devote themselves early to these fine employments, which are not pecuniarily remunerative, but yet possess the highest sort of interest and offer all the rewards of beneficent influence among men.

Health of School Children.

Proper attention to the health of children is an excellent civic investment. A great part of the diseases which develop as chronic in after life could be obviated by closer medical supervision of children's health. Especially defects in hearing, eyesight or teeth can be checked in early life, while in later years they become too confirmed to yield to treatment. The investigation of the board of education have shown that a majority of the school children have either defective eyesight or a tendency to bad vision. It is now proposed to examine the school children's teeth also. This experiment has been tried in Germany, where attention to the teeth has improved the eyesight and the hearing by improving the digestion of the children treated. It is as necessary for a child to have sound senses and good bodily health as mental development. In the majority of the occupations at which the present school children of the present will in future years earn their livelihood, sound health and a good physique will be of more value than education frills.

There are signs, says a Washington report, that Alice Longworth is bringing up her husband properly. In fact, the idea is afloat in Washington that he is fairly well tamed already. He has gone shopping with his wife more than once. "To be sure," says an official in one of the departments, "he went shopping with her before she was his wife, but that doesn't count. It's the shopping he has done since then that makes or breaks the record. The antenuptial shopping was expected. The postnuptial—well, until it is done the taming has not been accomplished. The Washington rule for judging whether the husband has been tamed is to invite him to go shopping in one of the department stores before lunch. If he does, he has been broken to double harness."

Miss Lillian M. Thomas, a surgeon for the New York fire department, is an immense favorite with the firemen. Whenever a spectacular fire paints red the midnight sky there is a girl, clad in rubber coat, cap and boots, eating smoke with the sturdiest firemen. She manages to keep in the background so far as newspaper notoriety is concerned, persistently refusing to talk with reporters. Dr. Thomas looks like a girl of 16. Of course she is several years older than that, but though the firemen are as brave as can be found none of them has had the courage to ask her age.

The few irreverent New Yorkers who refuse to recognize claims of blue blood made by or on behalf of fellow citizens are enjoying a broad grin at the expense of the 400. In the latest issue of the "Blue Book," which is supposed to contain the names of aristocrats, appear those of a negro janitor and his wife. "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chappelle, No. 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street." How this awful mistake occurred is not known.

The department of agriculture has succeeded in developing a lettuce that is all head and weighs a pound and a half. In two years they hope to have the lettuce so developed that they can produce heads weighing four pounds that will be all white and tender. "Great!" said John Allen, of Mississippi, when he heard of it. "They ought to send a few of those heads to congress."

No one will be surprised to learn that a prominent lawyer asserts that women are to blame for 80 per cent. of the divorces. Men have always talked that way, clear back to the time of Adam.

Maybe the London doctor who says night air is good for a man has used up all the other stay-out-late excuses.

It is said that in Australia there is a regular traffic in lending engagement rings. Getting onto our ways.

Judicial Repression.

Just why, in a country in which the vast majority of judges are elected by popular vote, there should be expressed in law such a superstitious terror lest a judge should give any expression of his own personality is puzzling in the extreme. In many states, writes George W. Alger, in Atlantic, and particularly in those in which a firm and vigorous administration of justice is of urgent importance, the judge who presides at a criminal trial is not permitted by law to be a judge in any real or vital sense. He must not comment on the evidence, he must not review the facts and set them in coherent order before the jury, he must not sift the testimony and separate the material from the immaterial, he must, above all things, refrain from expressing in any wise a personal opinion on anything from the start of the trial to its close. He must deal out abstract rules of law, and leave the jury to their own devices with such blind guidance in endeavoring to apply that law to the facts. If he sees them swayed by misleading eloquence, he must not set them in the path of reason for justice's sake. He is a pilot who must not touch the wheel. The vigorous, commanding figure of the English judge is by law excluded from the great majority of our criminal courts. The summary of facts in the charge which, for example, Justice Bingham gave a few years ago to an English jury in the sensational case of Whittaker Wright, the great swindling promoter, would have meant an inevitable reversal and new trial for "error" in any lynch law state in this country.

Defects of Criminal Law.

There are two reasons why criminal law reform is a pressing problem today. One is the repression by that reform of lynch law. The other is not less important. We need that reform says an Atlantic writer, because the social condition of our day imperatively demands a substantial increase in the scope and power of criminal law, a system strong enough to meet the new and increasing requirements of our civilization for corrective and repressive criminal law. A system too complicated to deal out certain justice to common offenders, ignorant and brutal, poor in purse and influence, can never adequately deal with our new class of big business criminals, with the men who get rich by fraud, the corporation infesters and wreckers, the faithless trustees and grafting directors, the exploiters of municipalities, the magnates who give bribes and the bosses who take them, the trust operators who sin against honesty in business, who break the law against monopolies, who give and take forbidden rebates. How can predatory wealth, powerful, influential, often entrenched in office, be punished by a system which creaks, groans, and often breaks down, in bringing a border ruffian to justice?

Occasionally some foreign publications assert that there is such an unworthy thing as an "American language." Our slang phrases and our dialect stories worry them no little. So far as dialect is concerned, remarks, a wise contemporary, we have no advantage over our British brethren. They have novels written in a jargon which no one not initiated into the mysteries can understand. It is not denied that the United States have contributed many "Americanisms" to the language of John Bull. We are a resourceful people, much given to invention, and if we want a word that is not in the dictionary we do not hesitate to coin one. This may be in very bad taste, but we have a great country and are entitled to make occasional innovations.

Theoretically the promotion of universal peace through the medium of international agreements offers an ideal solution of differences arising between nations. The practical results have not been such as to arouse any vast degree of enthusiasm, however. At The Hague convention England's objection to the Transvaal being given a voice in the deliberations was sustained. The provisions relating to arbitration proved distasteful to several of the powers represented and it was only on the broader proposals that the signatures of those present were obtained.

Decently dressed always and cheerful in manner, John S. Robinson, of San Francisco, veteran of the Mexican war and formerly a millionaire, allowed none of his friends to know for two years that he was living on his pension of \$12 a month and had no other resources. But finally he had to give up the struggle and now he is dying in St. Luke's hospital, surrounded, too late, with every possible comfort.

A Pennsylvania man found a Kansas girl's name on an egg, made a scramble for her and is now in the matrimonial yolk. Eggactly; he says it's a shell game, and nothing to crow over.

The Kansas man who discovered that half a teaspoonful of crude oil taken morning and night would cure a cold neglected to tell when to light the oil, before or after taking.

The Ostler Fallacy.

Dr. Osler's fatal philosophy regarding the comparative uselessness of men after 40 years of age has been followed by a fearful wave of discouragement and depression among those who have reached middle life or later without gaining a competence or achieving anything like material success. The extent of the harm which Dr. Osler has done—innocently, I believe—can hardly be estimated, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine. His words have come like a death sentence into thousands of homes! They have taken away hope and left despair in thousands of aching hearts. "What is the use of trying," these unfortunates say, "when one of the greatest authorities in the world has pronounced the verdict against us?" Gov. Allen, of Ohio, in commenting upon the edict of some of the railroad companies and other corporations that men over 35 should not be employed, said, "It is not how long a man has lived that counts, it is what's left in him." This is the secret of the whole thing. It depends altogether on how much is left in a man as to whether he is old or young, whether his fires have burned out or are still alive. What the employer wants is vitality, resourcefulness, alertness, freshness and openness of mind. It does not matter so much about the years. It is rather a question of energy, of reserve power. It is foolish to fix an age at which men become comparatively useless. Some men are young at 70, others are old at 35. One of the worst delusions that ever crept into a middle-aged man's mind is the conviction that he has done his best work, that he is growing old and must soon give place to younger men. Do not be discouraged or allow yourself to be influenced by Dr. Osler's "fixed ideas," for he is himself, at 56, a direct contradiction of his own theory.

Carnivorous Diet.

Is meat going out of fashion? There has been a twofold conclusion in the results of the recent experiments made—that we eat too much meat, and that, generally speaking, we take too much food. The experimenters, led by Prof. Chittenden, of Yale university, for several months, and in some instances for more than a year, reduced their meat diet by one-half, and yet maintained as good or better health than before. The muscular power of the athletes was increased and mental activity undiminished. A banana and a cup of coffee was one bill of fare for breakfast. Strictly scientific experiments carried on in America, Germany and France have unanimously resulted in the conclusion that health and strength can be maintained with a much less proportion of nitrogenous food than meat eating peoples deem necessary. The distinct teaching of science is that, except the extremely poor, most people eat about twice as much as is needful, and that the superfluous amount is not merely waste but becomes the fruitful cause of disease and suffering. The rice eating Japanese and Chinese practically confirm the scientific doctrine.

Another Gait.

University of Chicago students have found plenty of opportunity for jest among themselves since Prof. Maria Sanford, of the University of Minnesota, declared in a lecture that college youths are developing the mud-turtle walk. She said a few things also about the old kangaroo walk among woman students of the day, but the mud-turtle comparison is what has made the talk on the Midway campus. Dr. Joseph E. Rayeroff, who oversees the work of the men students in the gymnasium from day to day, admitted that the theory that a chap who walked with his head down and a pronounced curve in his back resembled a turtle, more or less, was correct in some cases. "There are a great many college students who are neither loafers nor smokers and yet walk in the so-called 'mud-turtle fashion,' but I cannot make that observation general," said Dr. Rayeroff. "Faulty carriage and awkward movements are the result of carelessness."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale addressed the recent divorce reform congress in Washington. He said the apologies put forward by some opponents of change reminded him of the remark made by a gourmet bishop during Lent. The bishop was seated next to an irreverent young woman, who said on seeing the bishop attack a plate of rich turtle soup: "I thought your grace fasted during Lent." The bishop put down his spoon and allowed his face to become pensive. "Ah, I do fast in Lent," he said. "I subsist chiefly on fish." He swallowed a lump of meat worth about a dollar. "Turtle," he added, "is a kind of fish."

A pastor in the "dry" town of Waverly, Tenn., assisted the police to locate a "blind tiger" and was "surprised" to find that the illegal gin mill was in the church basement.

Health authorities insist that we should not go to bed with cold feet. Still, it is better to go to bed with cold feet than to stay in the game with them.

Millions don't make happiness, Mr. Carnegie; but neither does poverty. There's a happy mean somewhere.

The Own Home Idea.

Discussing the growth of the household, in Ainslee's, Anne Rittenhouse says the home idea is not a city product, and that there is no imminent danger of the passing of the household. In fact, she declares the beginning of the end of universal flat life is in sight and that the trolley has brought it about. The trolley, rival of steam and abolisher of the timetable, is reaching out farther and farther in its explorations and making it possible to live out of the compact city and yet do business in it. The millionaires are going to help. They have yielded to the yearning for home life out of the cities, and they have inaugurated the building of country homes. They have made it fashionable to live in the country. And the automobile is going to do the rest. "To-day the man of affairs may have something faster than railway or trolley at his door, ready to pace the shortest path to his office in the quickest possible time. Now no spot is 'inaccessible,' if it be on land, no matter whether trolley or steam-car pass near or not. The motor-car is changing the suburban map. It is leading away from the five-room flat to the comfortable country house; from a temporary abiding-place to a permanent home. Go on any line of rapid transit and you will see thousands upon thousands of their homes; homes in the highest sense; permanent places with the newest improvements, made to enjoy life to its utmost; homes costing from \$5,000 to \$50,000. These are the fingerposts to the road up which the nation is traveling toward home life. These are the people who have incomes of \$5,000 a year and upward, who are building houses furnished with the newest heating apparatus, electric-light plants and other evidences of permanent occupancy. This shows that the epidemic of country home-building is something more than a whim of society, of multi-millionaires. In each place where there is a monster palace, surrounded by 75 to 150 acres, there are dozens of places less pretensions, with smaller acreage, but having in themselves all the necessities and requirements to round out and make complete the living of a family."

Comfort for Baldheads.

John S. Sargent, the noted portrait painter, said in Philadelphia on a recent visit that he disliked to paint an old man with a thick head of hair, and that he even disliked to see thick hair on an old man. He held that custom had caused thin hair or baldness to seem the normal and natural condition of an old man's head, and that in consequence thick, bushy hair on an old man seemed abnormal, and was suggestive of animality, of savagery, of a lower order. He said that an old man with thick hair growing well over his forehead invariably looked brutal and coarse. He had nothing like the look of gentle refinement that is found in the thin-haired or bald old man. Only in young men and boys is thick hair natural. In the old and the middle-aged thin hair and baldness is now the natural state, and no bald man, if he could see how odd he would look with a boy's thick thatch, would wish his lost hair back. Mr. Sargent's words are comforting to many men. There is not a baldhead living who would dispute them or who would wish them unsaid.

It must be a satisfaction these days to be counted the "only one" in a particular field. There is a young woman who enjoys the distinction of being the only woman trained nurse for dogs in this city. She is employed in a dog hospital, where pampered pets are treated, and she is wonderfully successful with her patients. She doesn't treat all alike, but seems to possess an intuitive knowledge of the canine temperament. Often she has as many as 100 dogs to care for, and she carries out the doctors' orders precisely as a trained nurse in an ordinary hospital does.

Some visitors from Mississippi were discussing public men of that state with Senator Money. The name of a man came up who somehow succeeds in spite of the popular estimate of his unworthiness. "Senator," said one of the visitors, "don't you think that Jim is the biggest liar in the state of Mississippi?" After deliberating for a minute the senator replied: "I should like to assent to that proposition, but I am committed to John."

If you are puzzling your brains to think where you are going to get the necessary supply of coal next winter, it may encourage you to know that the doctors say that great mental activity is conducive to long life.

A London doctor declares that the night air is beneficial to those who breathe. This is an excuse for staying out late at night that will be well to remember.

Kent, O., has an undelivered letter addressed to Stefan Brescztranskup-erczakmianszany. Spelling reform? Well, yes!

Not less than \$150,000,000 worth of water is said to be wasted in New York every year. In Wall street, very likely.

Spelling Reform.

Now that an opportunity has been offered to writers of appropriating some of Mr. Carnegie's superfluous wealth on condition that they will adopt phonetic orthography, we may expect a revival of the so-called spelling reform. For it is only a revival which has been projected in America, and which has gained adherents on both sides of the ocean. The movement was initiated at least 60 years ago by the late Sir Isaac Pitman, who was much more than the inventor of a new system of shorthand writing. He seriously proposed to himself to revolutionize first the spelling of the English language, and gradually that of all living, or, at any rate, all European languages, by spelling the words exactly as they were pronounced, and succeeded so far as to induce a number of men and women to adopt the system which he had devised upon all occasions. His disciples formed the Phonetic Correspondence society, of whom very few of the original members survive. One of the oldest is, or lately was, in possession of a letter from Pitman dated in 1847, in which, with an enthusiasm which would hardly be credited, the reformer urged him to join the crusade of which he was the leader. Pitman claimed, as his followers are claiming now, the educational reformer, asserting that the time spent in teaching children to spell could be immensely reduced. The enthusiasm of these orthographic innovators found vent in the publication of a newspaper. But all was vain. The idea never caught on, and we shall be surprised if the belated spelling reformers of the twentieth century obtain more than a temporary success.

Intellect in Sex.

The common impression that the average man is superior to the average woman intellectually at least in originality, inventiveness, reasoning power and the like is beyond doubt due to the common habit of judging each sex by its most superior representatives. This seems fair enough, and would be fair enough, says a writer in the Bookman, but for the difference between the sexes in variability, that is, the range of spreading down from and up the average, in intellectual traits at least the male sex is the more variable group; the very highest and very lowest marks in a mixed college class will commonly be given to men; the variability found among boys in the numerous mental tests which have been given by psychological investigators is from five to ten per cent. greater than that found among girls. Of the thousand most eminent intellects of history 97 per cent. are men, the variability which causes the monopoly of genius causing also the existence of twice as many male as female idiots!

By a unanimous vote the judges of the annual public-speaking contest held at Columbia university, New York, have awarded the first prize to Fka Isaka Seme, an African prince. This is the first time in the history of the Curtis medal competition that a negro student has contested. Seme's subject was "The Regeneration of Africa" and his oration was delivered with a convincing earnestness that won the audience. Seme is a senior at Columbia and expects to get the degree of bachelor of arts at the close of the college year, when his people will send him to study law at Oxford. When he completes his course he will return to Zululand, where it is said a government appointment awaits him.

We are spending at a fearful rate, and much of the expenditure has, for the nonce, no offset except paper profits. The land is full of nouveaux riches who, as the slang goes, think they have "money to burn" and their womenfolks are bettering the instruction. The cost of building and living has thus been raised to a level on which it cannot rest for very long. As the old adage hath it: "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil." From the present outlook the record will be broken by the jockeys who are now in the saddle. After awhile the season of repose, repentance and economy will come.

The experts at the dead letter office in Washington received a letter a few days ago which had apparently mystified every postmaster who had undertaken to decipher its address. The superscription on the envelope read: "Mr. George Robinson." Then there followed a picture of four dice, underneath which was a picture of what looked like a houseboat, a can of tomatoes and a hand saw. In an instant an expert in the dead letter office wrote out the complete address. It was: "Mr. George Robinson, For-dyce, Arkansas."

For the driver of an automobile to run away after running down a pedestrian ought to be regarded by the courts as a virtual confession of guilt—if they catch him, of course.

Now a man has been arrested for having too much money in his possession. A lot of us have nothing to fear from the police on that score.

A government expert estimates that the expenditure for advertising in 1905 was \$125,000,000.